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POLITICAL.

The Result of Greeley's Visit to New-England.

Formation of a Grant Democratic Club in Albany.

An Active Republican Campaign in Illinois.

The Great Soldiers' Convention in Maine on Tuesday.

The Manner in Which the Democrats Conduct the Campaign.

Greeley's Visit to New-England.

As the truth comes out, Mr. Greeley's unsuccessful pilgrimage in search of the home of his boyhood seems to have been marked by many features very unpleasant to him. His braggart advocates have shouted that everywhere he was received with large crowds of enthusiastic admirers, but the local papers in the towns through which he passed have been unable to detect any unusual enthusiasm. Papers of such high standing as the Providence *Journal* and Boston *Advertiser* concur in this. The *Journal* says that everybody there "knows the miserable failure at Silver Spring, and of the entire absence of enthusiasm, excitement, or notice of Mr. Greeley in Providence." The *Advertiser* says: "As a candidate, he left the New England States weaker than he entered them. The further he went and the more talkative he became, the more sensible people were impressed with his disqualifications. His deliberately-written speech at Portland, which was given to the country afterward as a kind of supplementary platform, would have been injurious to any candidate. It was fatal to him." So also the Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican* says: "A more stupid failure on the part of a Presidential candidate to awaken enthusiasm and influence votes in his favor was never witnessed. Mr. Greeley will receive more than 100 votes less in New-Hampshire for this abortive effort to help his election, and the Grant Republicans of the State could well afford to have him repeat his journey and pay his traveling expenses into the bargain."

Grant Democrats in Albany.

The Albany *Journal* publishes an address signed by twenty Democrats of that city, announcing that they have formed a Grant and Wilson Club, and will endeavor to induce others of the same political party to follow their example. They say: "Disgusted with the late Democratic nominations at Baltimore, we consider it to be our duty to support a candidate in whose four years of administration there is so little to criticise and so much to unreservedly commend. We consider that U. S. Grant has faithfully discharged the duties of Chief Magistrate of this Republic, and as we are now as a nation moving forward with prosperity and peace, we will endeavor to secure those blessings for the future by aiding in President Grant's re-election. Hoping that all true and independent Democrats in this city will follow our example, we unfurl the banner of Grant and Wilson, and announce that under it we will fight during the present campaign."

Activity of the Republicans of Illinois.

The Springfield *Journal* says that never were the Republicans of Illinois more thoroughly aroused than now. It adds: "It was our good fortune last week to attend a mass-meeting at the little town of Mackinaw, in Tazewell County. For years this town has cast a heavy Democratic majority, but now many of those Democrats cannot swallow Greeley. On Wednesday last a mass-meeting of 4,000 people was held at that town, who were addressed by Hon. R. J. Oglesby, Dr. Theodore Canicius and Hon. John McNulta. In Peoria, the next evening, an immense mass-meeting was held, and was addressed by Gov. Oglesby. The Republicans of Pekin are hard at work and enthusiastic all of their meetings are well attended, and the people are still on the side of right, truth and justice. Grant and Wilson clubs are being organized all over the county. At Delavan a Grant and Wilson Club of 200 was organized Friday, and in the evening a mass-meeting of citizens was addressed by Gen. John McNulta and George H. Harlow. On Saturday evening a Grant and Wilson Club of over 400 members was organized in Lincoln. From the north, east, west and south parts of the State come the cheering news that the Republican Party is organizing, and this Fall will, with a firm and steady tread, march to the polls as determined and strong as ever. The Greeley movement is daily growing weaker, and the people more than ever suspicious of the motives that actuate the leaders of that schism."

The Campaign in Ohio.

A correspondent writes us from Cleveland:

"We shall give an old-fashioned majority for Grant in Ohio, and I do not believe Greeley will carry a State west of us. Joseph W. Carson, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, has just renounced the Greeley party and come out for Grant. The old Democratic German paper has hoisted Grant. Does this look as though we would not get the German vote?"

Personalities.

The Greeley papers do not like "personalities." Witness the following from last night's *Express*:

"Ex-Gov. Bullock defends all his railroad Georgia transactions, and denounces all Georgians, who will not pay them, as repudiators. Thieves often cry 'stop thief,' when running away, to divert the crowd's attention from themselves. We do not know that Gov. Bullock is a thief; but if he is not guilty of some crime, why not come over to Canada, and go before a Court of law to acquit himself?"

"We do not know that Tompkins is a murderer, only if he is not, why was he seen visiting his wife and children last week?" That is the style in which Mr. Greeley's organs publish their calumnies, and then say they meant nothing by it.

The First District of Chautauqua.

The Republicans in the First District of Chautauqua have nominated F. B. Brewer, a banker of Westfield, for the Assembly. This is the district which Mat. Bemus has so long represented. The Troy *Times* says: "In 1869 Mr. Brewer was the candidate against Bemus, but the latter, by the expenditure of thousands of dollars and by the coercive power of a railroad he managed, defeated Mr. Brewer. Bemus is now supposed to be among the pure-minded reformers like Fenton, Winans, and Alvord. If the contest is renewed between him and Brewer this year, we shall see the gallant Fenton, a knight now on a crusade for the reformation of our politics, come to the succor of Bemus, the once indicted legislative corruptionist."

Speech by Mr. George W. Curtis.

By request of his neighbors, Mr. George W. Curtis spoke at Ashfield, Mass., Tuesday night, making an able, eloquent and earnest argument in favor of continuing the Republican Party in power, but entirely avoiding personalities, &c. A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* writes: "He said that the professions of the two parties were equally good; there was no difference between them. The great question of the hour was, which shall we trust? He did not believe we should ignore the teachings of history, but it was well to rake in the dead ashes of the past for an answer. He reviewed the history of the two parties for the last twelve years, showing that the Democratic Party had always been the foe to equal rights up to the time it voted seventeen times against the supplementary Civil Rights bill. In speaking of the financial policy of the Administration, the speaker used the same array of figures and line of argument as given recently by Mr. Dawes. The Indian policy, summed up in one word, was to treat the Indian as a man, and was the result of the observations of an army officer, years ago, on the frontier, who is now the President of the United States. In regard to the civil service reform, the speaker argued that, although very much remained to be done, a beginning had been effected, and that the President was earnest and honest in the determination to carry out the principles he had laid down. No person, to the speaker's knowledge, had been removed from office solely on account of political considerations, and the rules laid down to govern the competitive examinations in Washington had been faithfully adhered to. But the reform could not be successfully carried out until the people were awake upon this subject, and public opinion asked of every man nominated for Congress, 'Are you in favor of this movement?' and got from him a categorical answer. Congress, rather than the Executive, was to be held responsible for many of the abuses in the civil service. Officers were considered as a kind of currency, by which Representatives paid their political debts, and it had become a rule in the Senate that no appointments should be confirmed that were not approved by the Senator from the district in which they were made. The obstacles in the way of this reform were dwelt upon at length, but the Republican Party was claimed to be the only source from which to look for help. The address was listened to with great attention and frequently interrupted by bursts of applause."

The Soldiers of Maine.

The call of the Mass Convention of Union soldiers of Maine, to be held in Portland on Tuesday, the 27th inst., is signed by a long array of names of men who were ever in the front of battle during the war for the suppression of the Union. That they vote as they fought is shown by their address, which says that the invitation is cordially and earnestly extended "to all Union soldiers of Maine—who cherish the great principles for which the war was fought to a victorious end. Who believe that a Union soldier who fought to save the Republic has larger claims upon the Government than a rebel soldier who fought to destroy it. Who believe in extending a just and generous hand to a defeated foe, but who are opposed to granting amnesty and pardon to such rebels as Jacob Thompson, who plotted the destruction of Northern cities by the most cruel incendiarism, involving the destruction of women and children. Who believe that the Union soldiers are entitled to the largest pensions the Government is able to pay, and who view with alarm even the remote intimation of placing the rebel soldiers on the same basis, which, if accomplished, would not only withhold much needed aid from those Union soldiers who were rendered helpless by their wounds, but would utterly confound all distinctions of patriotism and treason, and would deprive the Government in future exigencies of that loyalty and love on which it must always rely in times of great public peril; who believe that the present unparalleled and unjustifiable assaults upon the private personal character of the President of the United States, the first soldier of the age, are but the emanations of bitter partisan hostility, and should be rebuked and denounced by all who appreciate the honesty of the man and the modesty of the hero."

The Greeley Campaign.

How the Greeleyites are conducting the campaign is well shown by Gen. J. F. Wilson, of Iowa. He says: "They stop at nothing. Cunning misrepresentations, deliberate distortions of facts, falsehoods of every degree, fly about the country as thickly as the leaves of the forest, an utter demoralization seems to have taken possession of the moral natures of Greeley's supporters. Men who in other walks of life seem to be honorable men engage in the false and malignant work of the campaign with zest and zeal. A bolting Republican seems to be happy if he can only strike a blow at the grand old party he has left, and at the same time embrace a rebel. Baltimore supporters of Greeley declare that his Cincinnati friends have repented, while those of Cincinnati assert that those of Baltimore have been converted. The Baltimore men profess to love Greeley, the men of Cincinnati manifest a great desire to go to bed with unrepentant traitors. Bolting Republicans fly from a Union soldier and take refuge in the arms of the keeper of Andersonville. They malign the true men who carried the country through the war, and proclaim forgiveness for red-handed rebels. They seem to regard the tried friends of the Republic as foes to be run down at every cost of consistency. Nobody is to be forgiven but rebels. No mistakes are to be overlooked but those that helped treason. To remain a steadfast Republican, firm in the determination to carry on to perfection the great work of the party, is an offense not to be forgiven by those who busy themselves in proclaiming forgiveness to the worst criminals the country ever produced. This system of demoralized action will end in disaster to those who engage in it. The Republican Party can't be run down in this way. Its work can't be destroyed by such means. It will continue to control the Republic until its reforms shall have become so deeply rooted and firmly entwined that no political revulsion in the future can disturb them. This will establish justice and assure peace."

Items of News.

A St. Paul merchant, who regularly votes the Democratic ticket, has sold a span of horses for $1,000, payable when Grant is elected....Hon. Frederick E. Hulbert, late member of the Connecticut Senate, is one more influential Democrat who will not vote for Greeley and Brown. ....Over 900 German citizens of San Francisco signed the call for a meeting of Germans who desire the election of President Grant....Hon. Gustavus A. Finkelnburg, of Missouri, refuses to accept nomination for any office whatever. ....The Republicans of the Fifteenth District of Illinois have nominated Capt. George Hunt, of Paris, for Congress....Hon. William Sharon has withdrawn as a candidate for United States Senator in Nevada, on account of ill-health.

The Tammany Organ Corrected.

The *Tribune* says: "There is now and then a Liberal Republican in New-Jersey, the assertion of the Grant organs to the contrary notwithstanding. The Newark *Journal* says that in the village of Hope, Warren County, there are thirty-seven Republicans, eighteen of whom are for Greeley, and lest some zealous organ should deny the statement, their names are given." To this the Warren County Republican organ says there are more Democrats who will not vote for Greeley than Republicans who will vote for him. Of these eighteen names four are for Grant, three were Democrats since 1868, four others voted for Gov. Parker last Fall, and the rest have always been doubtful. Twenty-nine if not thirty-one of the thirty-seven Republicans will vote for Grant.

Second New-Jersey District.

The New-Jersey Republicans have opened their congressional campaign by nominating Mr. Samuel A. Dobbins in the Second District. The First District Convention meets at Millville on Thursday, Sept. 12, and the Fifth District at Paterson on the 11th. The former will re-nominate Hon. John W. Hazleton; in the latter the contest will be between Hon. John Hill, the present member, now on his third term, and Messrs. Phelps, Van Buren and Vornis, of Bergen County. The nomination of Mr. Dobbins is a strong one. He is a Methodist "exhorter," very popular in his section, and has served several terms in the New-Jersey Assembly, having been at one time Speaker. His own county, (Burlington,) which gave Mr. Walsh 770 last year, promises Mr. Dobbins from 1,200 to 1,500 majority.

Greeley Stock Among the Betting Men—No Investors.

The betting men who follow the races are generally of the Democratic stripe, and when Greeley and Brown were nominated they were loud in their offers of odds that the Chappaquain would be elected. Within a few weeks, however, they have seemed to weaken on the white hat, and this fact was noticeable more particularly during the late race meeting at Saratoga. The betting men from all parts of the country were there, and the prospects of Grant and Greeley were fully canvassed. The proposition for bets on the result, however, came from the supporters of Gen. Grant, and the opposite party were disinclined to engage in any transaction calling for pecuniary considerations. At Congress Hall and the Union Hotel the supporters of Greeley would only bet on the result in New-York State, but the offers of several gentlemen of $20 against $100 that New-York City would cast its vote for Grant went begging. The men who make betting a profession apparently do not see a good thing in Greeley stock, and are getting rid of it as fast as possible by hedging.

New-Hampshire Firm as Her Hills.

New-Hampshire is a close State politically, and Mr. Greeley has visited it in the vain hope to get up some popular enthusiasm in behalf of his candidate for the Presidency. The result the Concord *Independent Statesman* thus gives: "The result of his visit is just what every sane man must have known it would be. He is damaged by it. The impression made upon our people is certainly unfavorable to this traveling candidate. Republicans look on with wondering eyes to see that chief of New-Hampshire copperheads, John G. Sinclair, champion Horace Greeley, and introduce him with laudatory remarks, to the crowd. Democrats find it hard to forget that Greeley has spent a life time in denouncing them as the off-scourings of the world. Greeley will not carry New-Hampshire. He will get but a very small number of votes from men who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket. He will not carry the whole Democratic vote. We know of Democrats who will not vote at all, and of others who will vote with us. They can now quit the Democratic Party without dishonor and without censure. Our loss on the one hand will be more than compensated on the other."

Greeley's Nap in the Dining-Room.

Greeley papers, which have referred with pride to the polished manners and courteous deportment of their candidates for the Presidency, have somehow failed to notice the account the Lancaster (N. H.) *Republican*, and other journals, give of his recent visit to the Glen House, at the White Mountains. For their information we quote: "Horace, having played with such success the role of a Gulliver, wound up the farce at the Glen House by attempting to imitate Rip Van Winkle. In plain English, Horace Greeley, candidate of the Liberals, Tammanyites, Kuklux and Democracy for the Presidency, in the dining-room of a summer hotel where 300 guests were eating dinner, having partaken of a sufficiency, and amid the admiring gazes of his friends, leaned back in his chair and went to sleep. *This* was the pleasure and rest which he had sought in every part of the State, from the southern to the almost extreme northern border."

Otsego County Democrats.

The Cooperstown *Freeman's Journal*, now a Greeley journal, is disturbed by reports of the existence of straight-out Democrats in its locality, and refuses to believe them. It says: "Could we accept as entirely accurate the reports furnished the last *Republican* from Milford and the Second District of Otsego, the impression would soon prevail that not a few Democrats in this county had determined to abandon their party and to support Grant for a re-election. But we do not fully credit these reports. We do not believe there are twenty straightforward Democrats in the County of Otsego, much less in the single town of Milford, who will vote for Grant. The great body of the Democrats of this county, while they heartily favored new combinations, and were willing cheerfully to unite with Liberal Republicans in an effort to give the country a purer Administration, did not desire the nomination of Mr. Greeley—a few of them in each town may possibly decline to vote for him—but to say that any true Democrats, disgusted as they have been with the short-comings of Grant's Administration, will deliberately aid in giving it a new lease of power, is to insult the intelligence of reading men."

Minor Notes.

The time for holding the Delaware Republican State Convention has been changed to Tuesday, Sept. 10....A German in Iowa said he was for Greeley at first, but he noticed that his neighbors who used to go on sprees when the rebels whipped our soldiers were coming out for Greeley. He goes for Grant now....The New-Brunswick *Fredonian* says that in some parts of New Jersey the straight-out Democrats outnumber the Greeleyites, but only the more positive and decided will probably take an active part in the Louisville Convention....The Columbia (S. C.) *Union* says that a prominent Democrat in that city was heard to remark that he was obliged to go for Grant, as the Liberal party was embracing within its ranks too many men who are being proven to be more dishonest in some things than the most aggravated offenses charged by the opposition against the Administration. The *Union* thinks he may have been giving the affidavits concerning Mr. Doolittle a careful examination....Hon. Sidney Clarke, Col. D. R. Anthony, and Hon. E. I. Jenkins are candidates for the Republican nominations for Congress in Kansas....William A. Wallace, the Pennsylvania Democratic manager, is said to have recently declared that Gen. Hartranft is a much abused and unjustly aspersed man.

The Outlook in Pennsylvania.

The Republican journals of Pennsylvania speak most encouragingly of the prospects in that State, even though, as the Scranton *Republican* says, the Democrats are concentrating all their efforts on Buckalew, their candidate for Governor, and even endeavoring to procure votes for him by promising Democratic votes for the balance of the Republican ticket. The Harrisburg *State Journal* says that "the political outlook is one that has in it everything that is cheering, promising and certain of victory." And the Pittsburg *Gazette* says: "The NEW-YORK TIMES is giving very rigorous attention to the canvass in this State. It is receiving correspondence from many points, and all apparently carefully written, and embracing accurate estimates. This correspondence shows what is known to be true, that a very decided reaction has set in against the Buckalew, Greeley and Brown ticket, and the success of the Republican candidates is not only assured, but likely to be very remarkable. The tide is rising, and it seems entirely likely that it will not only sweep over the Liberals in this State, but in all the so-called doubtful States of the Union."

The Campaign in Indiana.

Perhaps Indiana is more closely contested than any other State. Both parties are zealous and vigilant, and many men of marked ability are taking an active part in the canvass. On the one side are such popular speakers as Oglesby, Wilson, Harlan, Morton, Brown, Orth, and others; on the other are Hendricks, Voorhees, Kerr, and others. Col. Foster, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, has been constantly employed since the State ticket was nominated in February in visiting the various counties and holding personal consultations with leading Republicans who are enlisted in the work. The St. Louis *Democrat*, after a careful review of the field, says: "We regard the prospect as very encouraging for the Republicans, and while they will not have an easy victory, we believe they can secure it by laboring during the remainder of the canvass with the same vigor and intelligence that have characterized their efforts thus far."

Question to be Answered Honestly.

Gov. E. F. Noyes presided at the opening of the Republican campaign in Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday evening, and made an eloquent and forcible speech, in which he predicted that Ohio would give Grant 50,000 majority. In the course of his remarks he asked his hearers: "Has Gen. Grant, since he was elected President, betrayed any trust confided to his care by the people? Has he violated any promise made to the nation? Has the Cabinet, for which he is responsible, neglected any interest of the country, or trampled upon the rights of any, even the humblest citizen of the United States? These questions are to be answered not by the assertions of reckless partisans, not by the glowing language of demagogues, not by the slanders of political orators, starving for spoils or bursting with malice, nor by the libels of unscrupulous and unconscionable newspaper writers. There are other and better means of knowledge, and whoever would know the truth may easily find it out."

General Notes.

The Liberals and Democrats of the Twentieth Ohio District in Convention, yesterday, nominated Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, for Congress.

Friday evening there was a canvass made on train No. 12, Erie Railway, between Hornellsville and Elmira, the result being for Grant, 71; Greeley, 33; neutral 10.

W. F. Faulkner, an old resident of Sioux City, Iowa, and a keen political observer, writes to a friend in this City that Iowa will certainly give 30,000 majority for Grant in November. The State gave a heavy majority for him in 1868.

A large rally of the Grant and Wilson Club of South Orange, N. J., was held in Decker's Hall on Friday evening. The President, A. J. Metz, after a few remarks, introduced Dr. Hunt, who made a stirring address, and was followed by Mr. John Y. Foster.

The Fourteenth Ward Republican organization of Brooklyn, E. D., will raise a Grant and Wilson banner to-morrow evening. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. S. T. Maddox, Gen. Jas. J. O'Bierne and others.

The Pioneer Greeley and Brown Club of Hoboken, N. J., raised a banner in front of their head-quarters in Washington-street, opposite the City Hall, last evening. Hon. Wm. B. Rankin and Hon. John R. McPherson addressed the Club.

The straight-out Democratic Club of the District of Columbia, Friday evening, appointed two delegates, whose names have not been made known, to the Louisville Convention, and adopted resolutions pledging their support to Charles O'Conor for the Presidency. A Committee was appointed to collect funds for the campaign.

SENATOR CHANDLER.

His Address at Orange, New-Jersey.

Political Parties—The Barnacles on the Ship—Pretended Reformers—Mr. Greeley's Chances.

Library Hall, in Orange, N. J., was filled last night with a large and enthusiastic audience, among whom were many ladies, to listen to an address delivered by Senator Chandler, of Michigan.

The Senator was introduced to the audience by Ex-Mayor Ropes, President of the Orange Grant and Wilson Club, who alluded to the flattering prospects of the Republican Party in Orange, and said that there never was a brighter future nor a promise of more votes in support of the Administration than at present. Concerning the backsliders from the party, he said that their places were more than filled by those who have seen fit to rally to the support of the Administration from the ranks of the Democratic party.

Senator Chandler said: If the audience will have a little patience, I trust I shall recover from my hoarseness sufficiently in a short time to make myself intelligible. Political parties have always been in free Governments necessities. They have their period of existence, and then die. They are like ships which, on long voyages, take on barnacles. So with parties; they take on barnacles, and, unfortunately, every barnacle thinks himself the ship. Now, the barnacles in the party to which I belong have been removed. I may have occasion in the course of my remarks to say something not complimentary to these same barnacles. I have had occasion, as we all have, to fight the Democratic Party. But in this contest the Democratic Party is a mongrel, and although we have fought it before we do not know just what to do now. Think of a Greeley Republican Democratic High Tariff Party. It is too absurd. The Republican Party has done more than any other has ever done. It has freed four million slaves. It has built the Pacific Railroad. It has done more than I can mention now, of world-wide importance. Yet these barnacles think the Republican past must die. Well, if it must die it will die; but let us see whether it is going to. Now, one of these barnacles is Lyman Trumbull. He became disgusted because the Republican Party took Abraham Lincoln instead of him, and he has been a sorehead ever since. [Applause.] The Democratic Party is harping now upon Reform. In their Convention at Cincinnati there was not a State fairly represented. There were few delegates there who represented a single constituent. Any man who had been turned out of office and who applied there was received. These men were only an army of discharged Brigadier-Generals, without a single soldier behind them. These men, in their anxiety for Reform, took some very good planks for their platform, and they took them from the Message of President Grant, sent to Congress long before the Cincinnati Convention had ever been thought of. [At this point Senator Chandler read from the President's Message the salient points coinciding with many of the principles expressed in the Cincinnati platform.] The rest of the platform they tinkered up to suit themselves, and then nominated a man who was enough of a Democrat and a secessionist to take the Copperhead votes of the South and North. That man was Horace Greeley, and that he is and always was a secessionist I shall presently prove by his own words. The speaker then read the famous extracts from Greeley's paper which advocated letting the South go in peace. He continued: Now I have proved by his own words that he has been a secessionist, and that he was in favor of letting the States have supreme rights. Can you vote for such a man for President? Greeley is as much a secessionist now as he ever was. Has he not given assurances to the Southerners that he would aid them in the payment of the rebel debt? Did not gold go up in Wall-street four per cent. as a consequence of his nomination? Is he not in favor of selling the gold kept in reserve in the Treasury to check the numerous plans of speculators? If you want a man like Greeley, whom you cannot trust, to be President—if you prefer a sorehead to a sound head—then vote for Greeley. If you prefer the sound head, vote for U. S. Grant. Senator Chandler here read extracts from the *Tribune* of eight years ago, in which Mr. Greeley, now the Democratic candidate, denounced the course of the Democratic Party in the strongest terms. He continued: Fellow-citizens, I will not detain you with reading these extracts longer. I will only say, how can Democrats vote for a man who has during all of his public life abused them, and now comes fawning and asking their suffrages? What do they think of his record? Is it clean on either the Republican or Democratic side? I come to the financial record of the present Administration. The party in power has reduced the debt of the country hundreds of millions of dollars, and made taxation proportionately lighter. I tell you the supporters of Horace Greeley are howling for reform. What are they howling for reform for? We have it now. There is hardly a man who is setting up his cry for reform who is not a corrupt scoundrel or a thief. What is Lyman Trumbull? I can tell you that Trumbull took ten thousand dollars illegally from the United Stated States Government and never paid it back; he is crying for reform, but before he sets up the cry again would it not be well for him to settle that debt? How about Doolittle? You have all read the account which has appeared within a few days in which he is proved to have demanded a portion of the proceeds of a cotton speculation from a man whom he assisted to obtain the cotton permit. Is this reform on their part? President Grant has been arraigned by Charles Sumner on high charges. One of these is that he is quarrelsome. Now, President Grant is a good fighting man. We all admit that. But nobody ever knew of a brave man being a quarrelsome one. Brave men are good-natured. Now, about Sumner? There is hardly a man how with whom Sumner has had anything to do in Congress but he has quarreled with. Sumner is quarrelsome, and he thinks every one else is. In regard to Grant accepting of presents, I will say that since he has been President he has never received a single gift. Before he was President he and his family did receive presents, and he had a right to. There has never been a successful chieftain in any country who has not received presents in recompense for his services. And it was right. He did enough for the country to have her recompense him sufficiently to put his family out of the reach of poverty. How did the German Empire recompense its Generals who were successful in the late war? They not only loaded them with honors, but settled magnificent annuities upon them.

You may like to hear something in regard to the situation in Michigan. You have probably heard that Greeley is going to make a clean sweep out there. Well, I heard so too. I was in Lansing, and I heard that Detroit was going to go strong for Greeley, and that he had gained greatly there. I went to Detroit and found that there had been three Republicans who espoused Greeley's cause. I found that there were very few Democrats who would support him. I heard that Jackson was the great hotbed of Greeleyism, and of course I went there; I found the same state of affairs existing. I went from one place to another, and in every town and city it proved true that there was no disaffection in the Republican ranks, but that every town was sound to the core for Grant; and I only heard that in some distant place there was enthusiasm for Greeley. Now, I can tell you that Greeley has no show in Michigan, and he has no chance of election in any of the States.

Senator Chandler was warmly applauded at the conclusion of his remarks, and afterward loud cheers were given for Grant and Wilson.

LOUISIANA.

Postponement of the Meeting of the Coalition Conference Committee.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 24.—The meeting of the Democratic and Liberal Republican Conference Committees is postponed until the arrival of the country members summoned to meet here early next week. A conference of the Pinchback and Custom-house Republicans, with the view of uniting the State and Electoral tickets, will take place on Tuesday next.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Arrested for an Atrocious Crime—"Foul Play" on Ship-board.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Frederick Payrow, formerly a Boston police-officer, and the present proprietor of the Mystic Hotel, in Medford, and George A. Emerson are under arrest, charged with abducting and violating the person of a young widow residing in Malden. The plaintiff alleges that she was assaulted and chloroformed in the street, lifted into a carriage and taken to the Spot Pond Hotel and kept there all night. The defendants allege that she went there voluntarily.

Robert Shephard, a seaman, has been brought to this port under arrest, charged with boring auger holes with the intention of scuttling the American bark Francis, of Boston, during her passage from Hong Kong to Honolulu.

GEORGIA.

Convention of the B'nai B'rith—How the Southern Hebrews Vote—The Republican Candidate for Governor Growing in Favor.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 24.—The Convention of the B'nai B'rith Society, a Jewish organization, in which the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and Georgia were represented, has adjourned after a two days' session. The delegates numbered fifty-three in all, and were the leading and representative men of the Hebrew faith in the States named. Before adjournment, and as a means of testing the relative strength of Grant and Greeley with this class of Southern citizens, it was proposed that a vote be taken. The result was eight votes for Greeley and forty-five for Grant.

Walker has been steadily gaining in popular favor since his nomination by the Republican Convention, and several prominent anti-Greeley Democrats have declared for him as against Smith, the Greeleyite candidate. The election promises to be a close and exciting contest. It takes place on the first Wednesday in October, the Democratic Legislature having changed the time from November in order to keep the negroes off the registered tax list, and to prevent, if possible, a thorough canvass of the State.

TENNESSEE.

Bitter Division of the Democratic Party—Ex-President Johnson's Position.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 24.—The *Chronicle's* special from Nashville announces that Ex-President Johnson had an imposing demonstration of working men to greet him to-night at Nashville. He announced himself as an independent candidate for Congress, and denounced the rebel ring that nominated Cheatham. He said it was necessary for the people to break it up. The excitement throughout the State is intense, and the contest will be the bitterest ever known in the State. It certainly breaks up old party lines, and divides the Democracy into two bitter factions.

KENTUCKY.

A Tribune Libel Fairly Met—The Race-Horse Lexington Still Alive.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—It having been asserted by several Washington correspondents that Blanton Duncan had a claim of $52,000 against the Government, and that he was pushing the Democratic movement at the instance of Grant, who was to pay the same in return for Duncan's services, he, Duncan, denies the story, saying: I never had a claim against the United States Government for a dollar, and the $52,000 item is a lie cut out of whole cloth. If I had a claim, there would be no possibility of payment, as I was not considered loyal until October, 1866, when I was pardoned, and the indictments against me for treason in United States Courts were dismissed. Duncan has issued a call for the Democratic State Convention to meet here on Sept. 3.

A letter from A. J. Alexander, the owner of the race-horse Lexington, to the editor of the Louisville *Commercial*, says: "Old Lexington is not dead, and I hope will not be for years to come. He has been somewhat indisposed, but from nothing very serious. Nothing has caused me to fear his early death. He is much improved in the past week. Lexington is now twenty-two years old."

Meeting of the Soldiers and Sailors of the Fifth District—They Heartily Support Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 24.—A meeting of the soldiers of the Fifth District of Kentucky was held to-night in the Central Committee room. D. Brown was called to the chair, and Harry Lewis elected Secretary. After an explanation of the objects of the meeting the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the ex-soldiers and sailors of the Fifth District of Kentucky, who assisted in the suppression of the rebellion, that we approve of the call for a grand reunion of our comrades at Pittsburg on the 17th of September, and that we will use every effort to have the district fully represented.

Resolved, That we hold it to be the duty, as it should be the pleasure of every patriot, whether he wore the blue or not, to work for the re-election of U. S. Grant, the American soldier's pride, and the election of Henry Wilson, always true to the country and her best interests.

ARKANSAS.

The Liberals Attempt to Create a Riot at Little Rock—The Democrats will Probably Place a New Ticket in the Field.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 24.—Grace, the Democratic candidate for Attorney-General, and the author of the ordinance of secession, spoke in front of the Metropolitan Hotel last night to a crowd of about 300 persons, over one-half of whom were Republicans. After the conclusion of Grace's speech, which was listened to without interruption, Hon. John M. Bradley, Republican candidate for Congressman at Large, was called upon by the crowd to reply, when a yelling, such as was never heard in this city, was kept up for nearly one hour, to prevent him from speaking. Bancroft, the editor of the *Times*, (Liberal,) at this point threw from a third-story window an earthen vessel at Bradley, which but for the striking of a lamp-post would have killed him. One piece struck a saloon-keeper on the head, and it is thought he will die from the wound before night. Cattleran, the late United States Marshal, and now Mayor of the city; Hodges, late Postmaster, and Brooks, late United States Assessor, and now the Democratic candidate for Governor, was in the crowd urging on the rioters.

The greatest enthusiasm prevails throughout the State in regard to the Republican nominations, and the Democracy now contemplate taking down the present Liberal ticket, and putting a full Democratic ticket in the field. Senator Clayton and Baxter, the Republican candidates for Governor, will canvass the State against the field.

ILLINOIS.

Political Feeling Among the Colored Men of Chicago—Neglect of Duty by a Liberal Candidate—Poor Children's Picnics.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—The dissatisfaction upon the part of the colored citizens of Chicago with the present attitude of Charles Sumner is daily increasing. At a Grant and Wilson meeting, held in the Third Ward this evening, in which ward most of the colored citizens reside, L. B. White, a colored orator, made an effective and telling speech, and while conceding the services rendered to his race by Charles Sumner in times past, Mr. White stated that the black freemen of America could no longer march under the leadership of Sumner and the Greeley party, but would rally to the support of Gen. Grant. His colored auditors applauded this sentiment most enthusiastically. It is not too much to predict that four-fifths of the colored vote of this city will be cast for Grant and Wilson. For some days after Sumner's first letter there was some hesitation among the colored citizens, but their unwillingness to support Greeley is daily becoming more apparent.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed against Ex-Gov. Koerner, the candidate for Governor on the Greeley ticket, because of the neglect of his official duties as President of the State Board of Warehouse and Railroad Commissioners. The Board are doing nothing to enforce the Warehouse law, which is being daily violated in this city, while Gov. Koerner is stumping the State for Greeley and himself. Hon. Matt Carpenter takes the stump in Wisconsin next week, and will speak at Beloit on Monday evening, and Janesville Tuesday. He is announced to address a meeting in Cincinnati next Saturday evening. The effect of the TIMES movement in establishing picnics for poor children in New-York was witnessed in a grand picnic to the newsboys and bootblacks of Chicago, which came off today. The picnic was gotten up by the proprietors of the Briggs House, and was a complete success. Six hundred newsboys and boot-blacks participated in the affair. Ample refreshments, *cigars* and music were furnished. A large number of ladies were in attendance, and many city officers and public officials and the representatives of the Press.

VERMONT.

Enthusiastic Meeting at a Grant and Wilson Flag-Raising—The State Strongly for Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Vt., Aug. 24.—A large and enthusiastic audience attended the raising of the Grant and Wilson flag in this town today. Nearly 1,000 persons were present. Hon. J. Porter, President of the Grant and Wilson Club, presided over the meeting. Speeches were made by Hon. J. S. Morrill, of Strafford; Hon. Julius Converse, Republican nominee for Governor; Hon. B. H. Steele, candidadate for Congress from this district; Hon. John Porter and Col. S. M. Pingree, of Hartford. The live issues of the Republican Party were fully set forth and admirably contrasted with the defunct issues of the Dolly Varden party. The large audience was entirely *en rapport* with the speakers. Hough's Cornet Band, together with the Hartford and Queechy Cornet Bands, discussed enlivening music for the occasion. A large number of ladies graced the meeting by their attendance. The Grant and Wilson Club of this town numbers three hundred members, and more are coming in. A majority of the Democrats in this vicinity are violently opposed to Greeley, and will not vote the Dolly Varden ticket. In a population representing seven-tenths of our voters, only three copies of the New-York *Tribune* are taken regularly by subscribers. The initials "H. G." mean to us hurrah for Grant. This State will give a larger vote for Grant and Wilson this Fall than in 1868 for Grant and Colfax.

WEST VIRGINIA ELECTION.

Probable Election of Jacob, Independent Democrat, by a Small Majority.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Aug. 24.—A special dispatch to the *Chronicle* says: The indications at 2 o'clock this afternoon are that Jacob has carried the State by a small majority. Parkersburg gives 107 majority for the Constitution.

Latest Returns from the West Virginia Election.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 24.—Returns from twenty-one counties give Jacob 3,800 majority, and 2,800 majority against the new Constitution. It will be several days before the official vote can be given.

GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 24. —Greenbrier County—Official vote for the Constitution, 751 majority; Camden, 451 majority. Matthews—Attorney-General, 800 majority. New-Richmond Township, Summers County—Official returns give 60 majority for the Constitution, and 7 majority for Jacob.

It is thought that Summers County has gone for Camden and the Constitution. A private dispatch from Richmans township, Raleigh County, says that this township gave majorities against the Constitution and Camden, but Democratic majorities in everything else.

Raleigh township, Raleigh County, gives 107 majority for the Constitution.

MISSOURI.

Hot Weather in St. Louis—The Straight Democrats.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—Over twenty cases of sun-stroke have occurred here within the past three days, the majority of which were fatal. The weather has been excessively hot during the past week, the mercury ranging from 95° to 100° in the shade in the middle of the day.

A special dispatch from Sedalia, Mo., says the straight-out Democrats held a meeting at Clinton, Mo., yesterday, at which a straight-out club was organized with forty-seven members. Resolutions were adopted favoring the Louisville Convention.

UTAH NEWS.

Mining Intelligence—Extensive Forest Fires.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 24.—The Emma Hill Consolidated Mining Company sold 300 tons of their ore from the Vallejo Tunnel today on dump, at $44 per ton.

The total cash mining sales the past two weeks in this city were over $300,000.

Soda Springs is becoming the Saratoga of Utah. Quite a number of prominent citizens and strangers are there for health and pleasure.

Immense herds of cattle from Texas are passing westward.

The fires in the timber, east of the mountains, are still raging furiously, and are very disastrous to the interests of the Territory.

The thermometer marks 98° in the shade.

PACIFIC COAST.

Need of Transportation for the Grain Crop in California—Loss of a Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—The facilities for the transportation of the new wheat crop are wholly inadequate. In many sections of the State, where the crops are very large, the farmers will be unable to get the bulk of their grain forward before the rainy season sets in. The Colorado steamer Mojare has been wrecked. No lives were lost.

The Democrats of Washington Territory will probably nominate Judge McFadden for Delegate to Congress.

Three Burglars Arrested.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24.—Henry Tilghman, Henry Johnson and Henry Thomas (negroes) were arrested yesterday, charged with committing a burglary at the house of Job F. Angell, in North Providence, on Monday night, when Mrs. Angell was shot and her daughter severely beaten, and were arraigned this morning. They all plead guilty, and have been committed to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Disgust of Maryland Peach-Growers.

From the Elkton (Md.) Democrat, Aug. 23.

Last week peach-growers got decidedly sick at heart. So great was the rush of the fruit to market that the price fell to minimum. Instead of one dollar a crate, in many instances one-tenth of that amount was not realized, and we have knowledge of several growers who, after picking their fruit and hauling it from ten to fifteen miles for shipment, did not realize more than five or six cents to pay cost of labor and teaming. The past week, however, the fruit has been better, the supply more limited and the prices have ruled higher.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Board of Health publishes a card, showing that there has not been a case of yellow fever in New-Orleans this season.

John Le Bœuf, Mate of the Belgian bark A. Denenter, accidentally fell overboard at Fortress Monroe yesterday, and was drowned.

Eugene Rockfeller, of Fonda, N. Y., was arrested on Friday for horse-stealing, committed suicide in jail the same night by taking morphine.

For the races at Monmouth Park, on Thursday next, eleven entries have already been made for the steeple-chase and five for the four-mile heat race. The names of the horses will be given on Monday.

The principal part of the business portion of the town of Mitchell, Ontario, was burned yesterday morning, including the post-office, telegraph-office and several stores. The loss is $100,000; insurance, $15,000.

The Louisa County National Bank, of Columbus Junction, Iowa, and the Brighton National Bank, of Brighton, Iowa, each with a capital of $50,000, have been authorized by the Controller of the Currency to commence business.

Attorney-General Barlow and Dr. Thomas Hun, of Albany, have accepted Gov. Hoffman's appointment to act as an investigating committee in the matter of the charges against the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. M. B. Anderson, President of the Rochester University, the third member of the commission, has not yet signified his acceptance.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Spanish Government Preparing for Another Insurrection.

Results of the Election Favorable to King Amadeus.

Renewal of the Riotous Disturbances at Belfast, Ireland.

Social Life of the Arbitrators of the Alabama Claims.

Concerts in France in Aid of the Elsatian Exiles.

SPAIN.

Fears Entertained of Another Insurrection—Probable Results of the Coming Election.

MADRID, Aug. 24.—It is now known that the Government has received information of an organized plan for an insurrection in the disaffected provinces in the north. The time fixed by the revolutionists for their uprising is the 28th of the present month. The French Government has been informed of the plans of the conspirators and requested to use precautions to prevent them receiving aid from France.

It is believed that the election for the Cortes will result in the choice of a large majority of members favorable to the Government. The indications at present are that not more than one hundred Republicans will be elected. The Carlists, as in the previous elections for the Cortes, will abstain from voting.

Lieut.-Gen. Primo de Rivera has been appointed Generalissimo of the troops in the northern departments, in place of Gen. Losgayon, who was compelled to relinquish the command in consequence of sickness.

MADRID, Aug. 24, Evening.—The election for members of the Cortes took place today. No disorders occurred. No returns have yet come to hand.

King Amadeus and his wife, as well as the Ministers who accompanied them in their recent tour through the northern provinces, have returned to Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Renewal of the Riot at Belfast, Ireland—An Innovation in the English Railways Promised.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Private telegrams from Belfast this morning report that rioting has been renewed in that city, and several severe encounters between the opposing parties have occurred. The reports, however, are not yet confirmed by dispatches to the Press.

Several English railway companies contemplate abolishing the use of class carriages on their roads, and adopting the style used in the United States.

Herr Rubinstein, the pianist, arrived here this morning en route for America.

PLYMOUTH, England, Aug. 24.—The steam-ship Niger, which sailed from this port on the 17th inst. for Quebec and Montreal, broke her shaft when a few days out, and was compelled to return. Her passengers were transferred to the steam-ship Medway, of the same line, which sailed today.

SWITZERLAND.

Entertainment Given by an American Arbitrator to His Associates.

GENEVA, Aug. 24.—All the members of the Board of Arbitration and their families, with the exception of Right Hon. Sir Alexander Cockburn and Mr. Jacob Staempfli, dined yesterday with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bancroft Davis. The reception in the evening, given by Mrs. Davis in honor of her distinguished visitors, was attended by a large and brilliant company. The rooms were elegantly festooned with flags of different nations, and the gardens attached to the hotel were illuminated. Many of the houses of the residents of Geneva were decorated in honor of the occasion.

Col. Edward Favre entertained the members of the Tribunal of Arbitration at lunch this afternoon at his magnificent country residence, on the border of Lake Geneva.

FRANCE.

Charitable Concert by the French Band in Havre.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The band of the Garde Républicaine gave a concert in Havre last evening for the benefit of the Elsatians who have left their native country in consequence of its occupation by Germans. A number of Elsatian girls, dressed in mourning and carrying the French national colors, took up a collection from the audience. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested, and a large sum of money was obtained.

GERMANY.

American Naval Squadron in Europe.

BERLIN, Aug. 24.—The American fleet has arrived in the Baltic. Admiral Alden with several of the officers of the squadron, came to this city today and took up their quarters at the Royal Hotel. They will remain here until the Emperor William, who is now absent from Berlin, has returned.

The English Cricketers in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 24.—The first innings in the cricket match between the English eleven against twenty-two of the Montreal Cricket Club resulted in a score for the eleven of 255, and 48 for their opponents.

MONTREAL, Aug. 24.—The English eleven were photographed in a group and singly today.

Large Fire in Montana Territory.

HELENA, Montana, Aug. 24.—A fire here last night destroyed the North Pacific Hotel, the *Gazette* printing establishment, and every building in the block bounded by Jackson and Grand streets, Broadway and Court-house square, besides other buildings on adjacent blocks. The loss is about $70,000, with a small insurance.

Unexpected Yankee Love for the Beautiful.

From the Boston Commonwealth, Aug. 24.

A correspondent tells an anecdote that goes to disprove our Yankee reputation of loving money too much: "We were driving," she says, "through one of the prettiest and most picturesque of New-England villages; it had about 900 inhabitants, nobody was poor, and nobody was very rich. One saw-mill was on the bank of the beautiful, foaming, shady river, and in front of it sat the millers—one reading a newspaper, one a book. Said one of the party, 'There is fall enough here to run a good many factories; I wonder that it is all unused.' Our driver laughed and said, 'They won't sell water-privileges here. Some Boston men came here and tried to buy, but the people wouldn't hear to it; they said they didn't want a manufacturing population to come here and 'spoil the society.'" So the Contocook flows for miles unchecked by dams, free from mill waste, with its "fall" unused, and its beauty unspoiled.

The Numancia.

Prof. Mitchell being unable to go down to Quarantine yesterday, the proposed soundings about the Numancia's anchorage were postponed until to-morrow. An assistant of the Professor, who went down to the Lower Bay during the day, was directed to ascertain the exact position of the frigate, but up to a late hour last night no report had been received from him.

Fire at the Olympic Theatre.

At about 7 o'clock last evening, while the employes at the Olympic Theatre were engaged in lighting up the house, the curtains of one of the private boxes took fire. The flames were quickly extinguished by the employes before any damage had been sustained. The incident did not cause any interruption to the usual performance.

A CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHER.

MICHAEL FARADAY. By J. H. GLADSTONE, F. R. S. London: MACMILLAN & Co.

It will not be claiming too much to say that during the present century greater advancements have been made in scientific knowledge than in all the ages that have preceded it. We are brought every day to feel more and more our dependence upon those who are determining the great laws that govern both animate and inanimate matter. M. Comte thought that humanity was passing by regular gradation from the superstitious, through the religious and metaphysical to the scientific state; and casting aside the skepticism with which he had surrounded the theory, there are many germs of truth in it. Science today resolves everything; and though we may not heed her rulings, we shall in the end only suffer for our obstinacy. Our religious faith has to be brought to the tests which she demands, as fully as the doings of every-day life, though that which is true in it is doubly strengthened by the assistance it receives from Egyptology, comparative mythology and philology. It is of a man who has been foremost in effecting these wonderful results, which will, in time to come, be the crowning honor of the nineteenth century, that the present work treats; and, although it is one of several works in English, German and French that have been written on the same theme, the subject is far from being exhausted.

Michael Faraday was born in 1791, and the history of his life, which terminated in 1867, is full of interest to all classes of readers. His father was a poor, uneducated man, working as a journeyman blacksmith, and could only allow his son the time to master the rudimentary forms of a common education. At thirteen he was employed by a book-seller and stationer to carry round the daily newspapers to his customers; and after a year spent in this way, was taken in by his master as an apprentice to learn the trade of book-binding. It was during the seven years that he spent at this place that his natural inclination for scientific investigation first evinced itself. He eagerly read all that he could find on the subjects of chemistry and electricity; made simple experiments with rudely-constructed apparatus, and attended with great difficulty several series of lectures on natural philosophy. Shortly after the end of his apprenticeship he succeeded, after a number of attempts, in obtaining the situation of amanuensis and laboratory assistant to Sir Humphrey Davy at the Royal Institution, a place afterward to be rendered illustrious by his connection with it. Davy seems in many ways to have been a hard task-master, and would have chilled the enthusiasm of a less earnest disciple. By persistently experimenting in chloride of nitrogen, he on several occasions came near putting an end to his own life, and to that of his youthful assistant. Then, too, he was a man sensitively jealous of his reputation as a philosopher, and when he found in a few years that the rising fame of Faraday was likely to be detrimental to his own, he used his influence in most ungenerous ways to counteract it. All of these attempts, however, proved futile; one by one the hidden laws governing the working of electricity, or the ranges of chemical affinity were made plain to him, and it was beyond the power of jealousy to stay his onward progress.

It is not so much Faraday's success as a scientist that this work treats, as of his private character. Prof. Tyndall has written a book on the former theme, and shown the value and number of his discoveries, and the peculiarities of the mental organization that made these possible. Perhaps before leaving the subject it may be well to notice what Dr. Gladstone has to say on it. In contradistinction to most natural philosophers, Faraday was not a mathematician. It is even stated that "he boasted on a certain occasion of having once in the course of his life performed a mathematical calculation; that once was when he turned the handle of Babbage's calculating machine." His power of reasoning from cause to effect was comparatively weak. He instinctively grasped the latter without the aid of formula, or, as Sir William Thomson has said, "Without mathematics divined the result of mathematical investigation." He was, in fact, that decided anomaly, a scientific genius. In respect to this the author indorses a French writer, who says:

"Faraday did not place himself before his apparatus, setting it to work without a preconcerted idea. Neither did he take up known phenomena, as some scientific men do, and determine their numerical data, or study with great precision the laws that regulate them. A third method, very different from the preceding, is that which, quitting the beaten track, leads, as if by inspiration, to those great discoveries which open new horizons to science. The method, in order to be fertile, requires one condition—a condition, it is true, that is but rarely met with, namely, genius. Now this condition existed in Faraday. Endowed, as he himself perceived, with much imagination, he dared to advance where many others would have recoiled. His sagacity, joined to his exquisite scientific tact, by furnishing him with a presentiment of the possible, prevented him from wandering into the fantastic; while always wishing only for facts, and accepting theories only with difficulty, he was nevertheless more or less directed by preconceived ideas, which, whether true or false, led him into new roads, where most frequently he found what he sought, and sometimes also what he did not seek, but where he constantly met with some important discovery. Such a method, if indeed it can be called one, although barren and even dangerous with mediocre minds, produced great things in Faraday's hands; thanks, as we have said, to his genius, but thanks also to that love of truth which characterized him and which preserved him from the temptation so often experienced by every discoverer, of seeing what he wishes to see and not seeing what he dreads."

It is impossible for one to study the character of Faraday as a man, without being drawn toward him by instinctive affection. There was in him so much to love, so much to admire, that the mind involuntarily associates him with the greatest of pure, simple-hearted men in times gone by. Throughout his long life, his quiet earnestness and rare goodness endeared him in an inexpressible degree to all with whom he was brought in contact. So complete was this, that it forms one of the most noted instances in modern times of the homage and devotion which a really good man will silently exact from all around him. Dr. Gladstone says:

"Thoroughly genuine and simple-hearted himself, he was wont to credit his fellow-men with high motives and good reasons. This was rather uncomfortable when one was conscious of no such merit, and I, at least, have felt ashamed in his presence of the poor common-place grounds of my words and action. To be in his company was in fact a moral tonic.

It is no wonder that this kindliness took the hearts of men captive, and this quality was like mercy, 'twice blessed, it blesseth him that gives and him that takes.' The feeling awakened in the minds of others by this kindliness was indeed a source of the purest pleasure to himself. Trifling proofs of interest or love could easily move his thankfulness, and he richly enjoyed the appreciation of his scientific labors. This would often break forth in words. Thus in the middle of a letter to A. De la Rive, principally on scientific matters, he writes:

'Do you remember one hot day, I cannot tell how many years ago, when I was hot and thirsty in Geneva, and you took me to your house in the town and gave me a glass of water and raspberry vinegar? That glass of drink is refreshing to me still.'

Again: 'Tyndall, the sweetest reward of my work is the sympathy and good-will which it has caused to flow in upon me from all quarters of the world.'"

Unlike many of his scientific associates, Faraday was a firm believer in the Christian religion. It was not with him a doubtful analytic belief, given with certain reservations, but rather a child-like faith in all the Scriptural doctrines, and a hearty trust in their authenticity. He was a member and for many years an elder in what is known as the sect of Sandemanians—a body of Christians who endeavor to conform in life and worship as nearly as possible with the customs of the early Church, during the Apostolic days. Though from delicacy of feeling and refinement of mind he never allowed himself to speak of his religious belief when he thought his remarks would not accord with the feelings of his hearers, yet those who were most intimate with him were constantly reminded of the influence it exercised over him.

The author gives a quiet little sketch of the manner in which the great philosopher passed his daily life, which is so characteristic in its simplicity that we produce it in its entirety:

"Let us watch him on an ordinary day. After eight hours sleep he rises in time to breakfast at 8 o'clock, goes round the institution to see that all is in order, and descends into the laboratory, puts on a white apron full of holes, and is busy among his apparatus. The faithful Anderson, an old soldier, who always did exactly what he was told, and nothing more, is waiting upon him, and as thought flashes after thought through the eager—perhaps impatient—brain, he twists his wires into new shapes, and rearranges his magnets and batteries. Then some conclusion is arrived at which lights his face with a gleam of satisfaction, but the next minute a doubt comes across that expressive brow—may the result not be due to something else yet imperfectly conceived?—and a new experiment must be devised to answer that. In the meantime one of his little neices has been left in his charge. She sits as quiet as a mouse, with her needle-work; but now and then he gives her a nod, or a kind word, and throwing a little piece of potassium on to a basin of water for her amusement, he shows her the metal bursting into blue flame, floating about in fiery eddies, and the crack of the fused globule of potash at the end. Presently there is handed him the card of some foreign *savant*, who makes his pilgrimage to the famous institution and its presiding genius; he puts down his last result on a slate, comes upstairs, and, disregarding the interruption, chats with his visitor with all cordiality and openness. Then to work again till dinner-time at 2½. In the afternoon he retires to his study with its plain furniture and the India-rubber tree in the window, and writes a letter full of affection to some friend, after which he goes off to a council meeting of one of the learned bodies. Then back again to the laboratory, but, as evening approaches, he goes upstairs to his wife and neice, and then there is a game of bagatelle or acting charades; and afterward he will read aloud from Shakespeare or Macaulay till it is time for supper, and the simple family worship which now is not liable to the interruptions that generally prevent it in the morning. And so the day closes."

He was, in the strictest sense, a true disciple of science; political revolutions and financial changes passed by him without drawing in the slightest degree his attention from his beloved pursuit. In the same way he manifested great indifference to pecuniary gain, each year expending all of his income, over the very moderate amount needed for the subsistence of himself and his family, in aiding young students or in direct charity. Something of the relative hold which science and wealth had upon him may be judged by the following:

"In early days he did commercial analysis and other professional work, which paid far better than pure science. In 1830 his gains from this source amounted to £1,000, and in 1831 to considerably more; they might have been easily increased, but at that time he made one of his most remarkable discoveries—the evolution of electricity from magnetism—and there seemed to lie before him the solution of the problem how to make one force exhibit at will the phenomena of magnetism or of common or voltaic electricity. And then he had to face another problem—his own mental force might be turned either to the acquisition of a fortune or to the following up of those great discoveries; it would not do both; which should it relinquish? The choice was deliberately made. Nature revealed to him more and more of her secrets, but his professional gains sank in 1832 to £155 9s.; and during no subsequent year did they amount even to that."

Had we the space we could give many more extracts from this really valuable work, illustrative of Faraday's excellence in moral virtues and mental qualifications—such as his light joyousness, his active resistance to all forms of oppression and imposture, or his tender affection always shown toward little children. Instead, however, we shall take but one selection, which, in summing up, seems to answer our purpose far better than anything we could substitute:

"From the plains of mental mediocrity there occasionally rises the mountains of genius, and from the dead level of selfish respectability there stand out now and then the peaks of moral greatness. Neither kind of excellence is so common as we could wish it, and it is a rare coincidence when, as in Socrates, the two meet in the same individual. In Faraday we have a modern instance. There are persons now living who watched this man of strong will and intense feeling raising himself from the lower ranks of society, yet without losing his balance; rather growing in simplicity, disinterestedness and humility as Princes became his correspondents, and all the learned bodies of the world vied with each other to do him homage; still finding his greatest happiness at home—though reigning in the affections of all his fellows—loving every honest man, however divergent in opinion, and loved most by those who knew him best."

A HAND-BOOK OF POLITICS FOR 1872. By Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, LL. D., Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States. Washington City: PHILP & SOLOMONS.

As a means of informing American citizens of the really vital legislation that has been enacted by Congress during the past two years, the above work deserves the highest commendation. It is a concise record of all the topics that have engaged public attention during the session of the Forty-first Congress, of the opinion and action of the Administration upon them, and the manner in which individual sentiment has been expressed and party lines drawn in their adjustment. A section has been devoted to tabular statements, in which the revenue system of the Government is carefully analyzed, and a statistical account given of the development of the country in material prosperity. Mr. McPherson's position has admirably fitted him for the work he has undertaken. The present volume is, as it should be, wholly free from partisan bias of any kind. This spirit is particularly noticeable in the latter portion of the book, where the history of political action is traced through the chaotic aims and wishes of the separate States down to its identification in the present national campaign. From so careful a statement of facts both sides are likely to profit, while in the end the country will be benefited by a clearer understanding of the questions at issue, their influence upon the popular mind, and the point that has been reached in effecting their final settlement.

Down Brakes—The Dream of a Railroad Engineer, and Its Consequences.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

"Ed." is a brakeman employed on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. He was married only a few weeks ago. His wife has been wearing a piece of red flannel round her neck for the last ten days, and complaining of a wry neck. This is how it came to pass:

"Ed." had just been doing extra duty, taking a sick friend's train in addition to his own, and so had not been in bed for forty-eight hours. As a matter of course, he was nearly worn out, and, as soon as his supper had been eaten, he went to bed. He was soon locked in the arms of Morpheus and dreaming. Again his foot was on his native platform, and he heard the warning toot of the whistle for brakes. The shadowy train bore him swiftly on; the telegraph posts fleeted past quicker and quicker; the whole country fled by like a panorama mounted on sheet-lightning rollers. In his dream he heard far off another roar, and swinging out by the railings he saw another train coming at lightning speed around the curve. Both trains were crowded with passengers; in another moment they would rush together, and from the piles of ruin a cry of agony would shiver to the stars from the lips of the maimed and dying. With the strength of desperation he gripped the brake and turned it down. There was a yell of pain, [and "Ed." woke to find himself sitting up in bed and holding his wife by the ears, having almost twisted off her head.

That's how "Ed.'s" wife came to wear a piece of red flannel round her throat and complain of a wry neck.

GREELEY AND THE TRIBUNE.

Wholesale Loss of Republican Subscribers—What is Said and Thought Upon the Subject by the Press and People—How the Times is Affected by it.

The "old-time *Tribune* men" continue to send subscriptions to the TIMES, accompanied by the usual letters of complaint against Mr. Greeley and his "organ." Writing from Neshanic, Somerset County, N. J., under date of Aug. 19, M. O. says that he has been for upward of ten years a reader of "Chappaquack" productions, but not being "cast-iron," he can swallow them no longer without suffering great discomfort.

"Inclosed," says the correspondent, "please find $3 50. Send me the TIMES for four months. I am a sound Republican; and if I am not greatly mistaken, old Horace will have none of my kind to back him in November. It is a pleasure to have such a paper as the TIMES to fall back upon after suffering some months of torture, and I will tell you something to show you how far others are doing the like. I have traveled considerably on nearly all the railroads in the country, and I have seen the TIMES going off like 'hot cakes.'

Frequently, sitting in the second or third car, I would be unable to get the paper, the boy having disposed of them before reaching me. The rush forward for them has sometimes astonished me. I have found the country people and villagers everywhere substituting your paper for what used to be the countryman's paper, but which has betrayed them. I trust the noble work you are inaugurating in this and other fields may still continue and prosper."

From Milburn, in the same State, K. writes to say that as he happens to be a Republican he does not choose to be any longer a supporter of the *Tribune*, which is now the organ of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. K., it appears, has been a subscriber to the *Tribune* for twelve years, and now ceases for the reason given. In concluding his letter he says:

"Please send me one copy of the DAILY TIMES for six months for the inclosed $5."

G. W. A., of East Otto, N. Y., in inclosing the names of some new subscribers to the TIMES, takes occasion to furnish the following item of intelligence:

"Of the fifty-three subscribers to the Demi-Rep-not-an-organ *Tribune* who receive their mail at the Post-office in this town, not more than six (probably not so many) will vote for the limb-sawing, trouser-rolling philosopher H. G. We shall more than make their loss good from the ranks of the Democrats. In the list of members of our newly-formed Grant and Wilson Club there may be found already six names of Democrats."

J. T., of Fond Eddy, N. Y., seems to have had a very trying experience with the publisher of the *Tribune*. He has been, according to his own story, writing to him at intervals for months past, begging that the paper might be discontinued, but without the slightest apparent effect. He began a correspondence immediately after the Cincinnati Convention, charging that there had been a breach of good faith, but he was willing to abide by the loss if the *Tribune* would then be discontinued:

"Whatever you do," said J. T., "be good enough to stop the paper. I cannot read it and keep my temper. No attention was paid to the request. I then wrote, asking if the clerk would please transfer my address to West Danby, N. Y., as I contemplated going there, and should probably remain during the campaign, thinking to get rid of the paper in this way. But, no, Sir; that old sinner, who said 'that the rebellious traitors must find poverty at their firesides, and see privation in the anxious eyes of mothers and the rags of children,' regardless of my wishes, continues sending his paper to my address.

To day I returned the *Tribune* in the wrapper as I received it, informing the old weathercock (believing as I do that H. G. is as ever at the head of that nefarious sheet) that each number hereafter would likewise be returned, as I should not take them from the office."

The *Tribune* has lost a great many subscribers in Connecticut since the nomination of Mr. GREELEY for the Presidency. G. S., who writes from Litchfield, in that State, gives a reason for the wholesale desertion, the justice of which cannot be denied. For twelve years he has been a constant subscriber of the paper, and now discontinues because it no longer contains a line of editorial matter to remind the reader that it had ever been an exponent of Republican principles. The much-vaunted HONESTY then comes in for a rub:

"By the way," says G. S., "I have heard too much about this *peculiar* qualification of Mr. GREELEY. Honest, pecuniarily, he may be; but when a man forgets his duty to his country, and joins the ranks—in fact, becomes leader of the enemy, I think there is good and sufficient reason to doubt even that. We all go for Grant and Wilson here, and the whole State will go for them next November. Set that down. Inclosed find check for $5, for which please send the DAILY TIMES for six months."

A Democrat of Uniontown, Penn., writes to say that he takes the TIMES in order to keep informed on the state of the canvass. He says that most of the Democrats of his acquaintance would sooner vote for "some one who shall be nameless," than for Horace Greeley. They still retain a lively recollection of the vile epithets which he poured upon them for so many years, and they are determined, if vote they must, to go for Grant and Wilson:

"We know old Horace too well," says the writer. "We know that he only uses us to gratify an insane ambition; but in this instance he has counted without his host. God forbid that we should be ever so unmindful of the past as to cross hands with such a man."

A. T. P., of Warrensburg, N. Y., now a subscriber to the TIMES, has written a letter to the *Tribune* asking that his paper be stopped and the balance due him forwarded, had, like hundreds of others, received no reply. To Mr. Greeley personally he wrote last July in the following terms:

"If you are the honest journalist you profess you will return me the $1 25 balance of unexpired subscription obtained from me by misrepresentation. In the Winter of 1871 you taught us that Gen. Grant would be better fitted for the Presidency in 1872 than in 1868. Believing you then to express your honest sentiments, particularly as I can find no fault with his Administration, I accepted your teachings. I am an unqualified supporter of Gen. Grant—not having hankerings for office—and shall vote for him next November if health permits me to reach the polls."

R. C. T., of East Sheffield, Mass., appears to have acquired a valuable experience through the desertion of the *Tribune* to the Democratic ranks. Having paid a year's subscription for that paper in advance, he found that he would be obliged to take it until the expiration of the term, unless he could induce some supporter of "old Horace" to buy him out at a sacrifice. This he has succeeded in doing; but he is evidently determined not to be again caught in a trap, as instance the following:

"Inclosed please find $5 for six months' subscription to the DAILY TIMES. I want a Republican paper, stanch and true, and hope that you will continue in the faith for six months at least. 'A burnt child dreads the fire.'"

R. C. T. has been a *Tribune* subscriber for ten years.

"At sight please to pay to the publisher of the NEW-YORK TIMES $1, the balance due me on subscription for your paper, which I have this day asked you not to send me."

The foregoing order is dated July 29, Harrisburg, Penn., and signed by T. A. Routon. In the letter accompanying it, Mr. R. says that he has been a subscriber to the *Tribune* for upward of eighteen months, but being a man who despises coat-turning, he cannot reconcile it with his conscience to take it any longer.

"I am so disgusted with it," says the writer, "that it obliges me to drink soda-water once a week to settle my political stomach. So I have concluded to take no more of their mixed-up pills. I find your paper and editorials to be the pure stuff, the genuine Republicanism that suits me exactly."

G. W., of Haywardville, Conn., writes to express his dissatisfaction with the course of the *Tribune* and to announce his withdrawal from its support. He is pleased to say some kind words about the work of the TIMES, and to promise that all his friends shall become subscribers to it as well as himself. Of Mr. Greeley he says:

"Since the Sage of the white coat and white hat has been baptized in the turbid waters of Tammany and become a communicant at their table and love-feasts, I refuse to follow him further. It is true I once admired the man, but in truth never thought him capable of being Chief Magistrate of this great country; neither did I think him capable of selling his soul, body and brains to the so-called Democracy."

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS UPON THE SAME SUBJECT.

From the Mound City (Kansas) Border Sentinel.

The NEW-YORK TIMES suits the people of this section better than the *Tribune*. The TIMES list is steadily increasing at this post-office. Republicans will do well to subscribe for it, as it is the leading Republican journal of the country.

From the Bedford (Penn.) Inquirer.

Since the defection of Greeley and the New-York *Tribune*, the TIMES is by odds the best Republican paper in New-York City. While we deem it the duty of every Republican to support his own local paper first, when he has done this and wants a city paper in addition, we can most cheerfully recommend the TIMES as a good, thorough-going and reliable Republican journal.

From the Morgan County (Indiana) Republican.

We would again call the attention of our readers to the NEW-YORK TIMES, one of the best Republican papers in the nation. The TIMES, for several years, has stood at the head of American journalism. It has now taken the place of the *Tribune*, and the former readers of the latter will find it equal—if not superior to that journal. Its editorial department is always replete with political matter, general information interesting to all classes of readers. Its news department embraces the daily transpiring events of the United States and Europe. It has recently added new honors to itself in bringing about and managing the free picnic excursions into the country, for the benefit of the poor children of New-York City. We cordially recommend the paper in place of the New-York *Tribune*.

From the Fort Dodge (Iowa) Messenger.

Since the NEW-YORK TIMES commenced the exposure of the Tammany frauds it has earned for itself a reputation for ability, fearless independence, and sterling integrity, that has placed it in the front rank of the daily journals of the country; now it has originated and has successfully carried out a plan to give the poor children of New-York City picnic excursions into the country, and already more than 6,000 have been made happier and healthier by the taste of pure air. The *Tribune* has been philosophizing on the corruption of the Government and giving sage advice to the poor since the Chappaquack Sage gave it birth. But within two short years the TIMES has done more practical service in the cause of honest government and done more to mitigate the sufferings of the poor than that visionary old theorizer could have done in a life-time. This is just the difference between practical sense and that kind of sense that spends itself in impracticable words.

From the Milford (Del.) News and Advertiser.

The TIMES is a great newspaper and undoubtedly reflects the political sentiments of more people in the United States today than any other journal. It is the stanch supporter of the Administration of Gen. Grant against all erratic factions, as well as against the common enemy. It is bold and outspoken in its opinions, discusses intelligently all current topics, is exhaustive in its news department of everything of interest at home or abroad; in its agricultural and market reports it fills the requirements of the great mass of the rural population. Every good Republican who believes in the principles of his party should help to sustain a paper that is doing such manly service against all those reactionary elements which seek to interrupt the policy that is so rapidly bringing our country to a plane of permanent peace and prosperity, and to inaugurate the control of the wild, the visionary and fanatical, whose utopian theories would unsettle our finances, involve us in all manner of complications with foreign Powers and bring anarchy and confusion into our councils.

From the National New Era.

On Saturday last the TIMES published the following statement in reply to the inquiry of a subscriber, showing the increase in its circulation since the Presidential campaign opened:

"We beg to state that the circulation of the TIMES is constantly on the increase, and that the actual rise on our daily paper, within the past six weeks, has been 11,500 copies, and on our weekly paper, 32,000 copies. In this we do not include special or extra editions. The increase is shown in the ordinary circulation of the paper."

Every Republican and every honest, patriotic man in the Union will rejoice at this evidence of prosperity. The TIMES, in every respect, is the ablest and best paper published on this Continent, and it has not its superior in the world. It is, without exaggeration, the great newspaper of America. Besides its unrivaled ability, and enterprise, and tact, there is a spirit of fearless, manly, unswerving independence about it that secures for it not only the respect, but the warm admiration, of all good men. As a sound, well-informed and incorruptible political paper, it is far in advance even of the *Tribune* before its fall. It deserves its wonderful success.

The Northern Pacific—The Suit Held to be Still in the State Court.

In the important litigation now pending in the Supreme Court, entitled Woolf *vs.* the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, Jay Cooke and others, the facts of which have been already noticed in the TIMES, Judge Barrett has rendered a decision on the motion of the defendants, to approve and accept their bond filed in accordance with the provisions of the statute in connection with an application for removal of the cause from the State to the Federal Courts. The Judge's opinion will be found of interest as relating to the practice in case of removal to Federal jurisdiction, and is as follows: When the petition and bond herein were originally presented, the Court declined to accept the surety or to direct the removal, for the reason that there were no facts before it upon which to base a determination as to the sufficiency of the bond. It was suggested that the complaint in the cause be produced or that some affidavit be furnished, but this was not done, nor was any further *ex parte* application made. The petition threw no light upon the character or magnitude of the litigation, but simply followed the language of the act. It was impossible, therefore, to determine whether a bond in $500 was or not "good and sufficient surety." As well might the petitioner have arbitrarily inserted, as the penalty of the bond, any lesser or greater sum. Now that the complaint is before the Court, it is apparent that its requests were judicious, for unless it be law that a bond in $500 is under all circumstances "good and sufficient surety" for such purpose, then this bond was palpably insufficient. If the complaint had been submitted to the Court or the nature of its allegations otherwise disclosed, a bond in a much larger amount would have been required. In the cases cited (Fisk *vs.* The Union Pacific Railroad Company, 6 Blatchford, 362, and 8 Blatchford, 247,) the discussion was as to the effect of an arbitrary, erroneous or capricious refusal to accept confessedly "good and sufficient surety." But that is not this case. Here the refusal was on the part of the petitioner of the means of enabling the Court to exercise any judgment at all. Under these circumstances, the mere presentation of the petition and bond did not work a removal of the cause; and, therefore, without examining any of the other questions, the defendant's motion that the bond be accepted and approved, must be denied.

It follows that the plaintiff's motion for leave to discontinue as to the Company should be granted upon payment of the costs of the cause up to the date of the entry of the order. It also follows that the motion upon behalf of Jay Cooke must be denied.

The Northern Pacific Company was represented on the motion by Porter, Lowrey & Lorrin; Jay Cooke by Barney, Butler & Parsons; and the plaintiff by Andrews & Dillaway.

Delaware Democrats.

The Democrats of Delaware remember that not many months ago Horace Greeley said in the *Tribune*, in speaking of the election of a United States Senator by the Delaware Legislature, that the creed of the Delaware Democrats was short and simple, embracing only the love of whisky and hate of the negro. Recalling this, many of them not unnaturally are disinclined to vote for their old slanderer, even though he now does entreat them to shake hands. One of them, residing at St. George's, has written to the Wilmington *Commercial* that he has been voting the Democratic ticket for more than twenty years, but that he cannot vote for Greeley nor the party which supports him. He thinks, in fact, that it would be better for him and Mr. Dean, and all other sincere Democrats, to abandon any third party movement and vote for President Grant and the whole State ticket, and thus elect men who will legislate for a reduction of the State taxes.

THE QUESTIONS OF THE DAY.

From an article in the September number of *Lippincott's Magazine*—an article by no means extravagantly favorable to the Administration—we make the following extracts. The opening passage refers to the nomination of Greeley by the Democrats:

We are not concerned to analyze the strange composite which is thus forced upon our notice—one which strangles laughter and throws caricature into despair. How the assimilation is to be perfected—whether the Democratic Party will absorb Mr. Greeley, or Mr. Greeley, as his admirers assure us, is big enough to absorb the Democratic Party—is wholly immaterial to our present inquiry. It is sufficient to observe that from Mr. Greeley and the Democratic Party, collectively or separately, no true measure of reform is to be expected, for the simple reason that neither separately nor collectively have they promised any such measure. It has been common to say of the Cincinnati Convention that its proceedings ended in a "fizzle." It would be more correct to say that they were a fizzle at the outset. Long before the nomination was made the position of the Reformers must, one would suppose, have become clear to themselves. No such bag of wind, we venture to say, was ever sent forth for the edification of the world as this "Second Declaration of Independence." Emptier truisms were never spouted in a debating club, more harmless thunder never reverberated from the lofts of a theatre. An exception must be made in favor of the fifth article, which alone deals with the subject of reform, and in which there are puzzles as well as truisms, and a thunder not altogether harmless. This is the longest plank in the platform; it is also the broadest. Need we add that it is the thinnest? The explosions of false grammar, by which any meaning that the preamble might have been intended to contain is violently driven out, are capped by the illogical and mischievous paradox of the conclusion:

"*Fifth*—The civil service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government. We therefore regard such thorough reforms of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claim to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station become again a post of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election."

"Such reforms"—as what, for example? "We regard * * * that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claim;" "we regard * * * that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage." Are we in the indicative or imperative or subjunctive mood? Had we chosen the infinitive, could we have been more indefinite? "We regard * * * that public station become again a post of honor," and "to this end"—here we escape from ambiguity, having our little nostrum quite ready, however we may have stammered over the diagnosis—"it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election."

Here, then, is the reform we are promised—here is the physic which is to purge our land and restore it "to a sound and pristine health." In this proposal the nomination of Mr. Greeley was already prefigured. The "One-Term Principle" is the pet child of his adoption. That he firmly believes in it we cannot doubt, for his faith in hocus-pocus amounts to a religion. That it was accepted in all sincerity by the managers of the Democratic Party seems equally certain. It accords with their practice from a period now sufficiently remote. It is the natural outcome of that theory of "rotation of office" by which they supplemented their original one of partisan appointments and removals, and completed the abasement of Government employment and political service. It will be one more step in wresting from the people their control over national affairs, and depriving them of the consciousness of their rights and duties, in taking away from the Executive all sense of responsibility to the country, in degrading the office, and in throwing all power into the hands of party leaders, who will squeeze the orange and then cast it aside. Let this principle be established, and we shall not long have to discuss the choice between such men as Gen. Grant and Mr. Greeley: it will soon lie between the Tweeds and the Morrisseys. Intrigue and corruption will have done their worst, and there will be no longer any hope of attaining reform except by the path of revolution.

It is curious to observe how those who are forever proclaiming the infallible wisdom of the people are anxious to limit its exercise—how those who are ready to vaunt the immaculateness of their candidates propose to treat them as incapable of honesty or virtue. They stimulate every ignoble ambition, and allow no play to the noblest. They apply to the highest office a system which degrades the lowest. They proceed on the assumption that only the basest motives can operate in political life, that all political aspirations must proceed from the meanest desires, that the place of greatest responsibility should be that of the least trust. And this is their means of making "public station" once more "a post of honor."

Those who most condemn our present political system have never, it must be confessed, taken so low a view of its workings as is implied in this scheme for its amendment. Whatever may be thought of the character and acts of some who have filled the Presidential chair, it will hardly be contended that there has been any instance of utter forgetfulness of its responsibilities. Subserviency to party interests, connivance in jobs and intrigues, have been carried to their utmost limits, yet never, we are inclined to think, without some sense of the fact that there was a country behind to whom an account must be rendered. Our Presidents have often mistaken the course of public opinion, have sometimes sought to blind or mislead it, but they have never utterly ignored and contemned it, have never been destitute of a perception that, whatever might be effected by chicanery, they must be able to point to some measure or some line of policy which the people might be expected to approve. If there has been any exception it has been in cases where the hope of re-election was absent or faint.

But if it has been otherwise, if corrupt means are the only ones that have been relied upon to secure a re-election, where lies the cure? Shall we limit an authority which has been grossly abused, or shall we leave it in full operation, and only take away any sense of responsibility naturally connected with its exercise? The power of arbitrary removals and appointments was a gross usurpation from the first. It was never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution; it was never wielded by any President before Jackson; it is not exercised or claimed by any constitutional sovereign or minister in Europe. It is no part of the legitimate functions of government. It is not only pernicious in its effects, but unrighteous in its origin. It is the child of despotism, and has no place in free institutions. It is not a trust illegally perverted, but a prerogative illegally created. There is but one way to deal with it, which is to suppress it. This is not Mr. Greeley's view. Its existence is not odious to him, but sacred. He worships the idol, and only objects to the priest. To the end, he tells us, "that there shall be a real and not merely a simulated reform in the civil service of the Republic, it is indispensable that the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly by a rule inexorably forbidding and precluding his re-election.' 'Patronage' forsooth! What right has this word in the mouth of an American politician—a word which, by its origin and meaning, proclaims inequality of classes and the necessity of a dependence on personal favor for political advancement? And we are not to pray that we may not be led into temptation, but that we may be *shielded* from it—an expressive euphuism, implying our willingness to confront it. Finally, we are told, in the exquisite letter which Senator Schurz has extracted from his reluctant candidate, and with which he is so completely satisfied, that 'a President should be above the hope of future favor: he should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorable judgment of God.' Here is Cæsarism with a vengeance! We are to reign by divine right, and be responsible to the Divinity alone! The people are not to judge us: we are to be left to the accusing voice of history! Perhaps, however, history will have nothing to say about us.

There lurks in this one-term theory, and in the arguments by which it is supported, a fear, visible though unexpressed, that if a single gate be left ajar a statesman worthy of the public confidence, and fitted to win it, may one day enter the arena, and the creatures who now jostle and outclamor each other be reduced to their proper level. That a true measure of reform might in time lead to such a result we cannot undertake to deny. But there is surely little reason to apprehend it in the existing state of things. No new barrier is needed to keep high ability and noble ambition from the avenues that lead to political eminence. Instinctively they turn to every other direction, and refrain from mingling with the herd that presses hitherward. Great men do not come to us unbidden and unsought. If we do not want them, it is pretty certain we shall not get them. We shall continue to have little men—a succession of such, growing, if that be possible, 'beautifully less,' and groveling even when they climb.

Turning from Mr. Greeley to his active supporters, we find the Democratic organs wholly silent on the subject of reform. They are too shrewd, and, we verily believe, too honest, to prolong a cry which has long since dwindled to an empty echo. The Liberal Republicans, on their part, seem to be generally oblivious that the subject had ever formed any portion of their programme. Col. Ethan Allen, the Chairman of the National Committee appointed at Cincinnati, in his speech delivered July 12, on the occasion of entering on the duties of his office, enumerated the principles announced in the platform, which he eulogized in evident good faith as "broad enough for all parties and creeds to stand upon"—in other words, as being the string of empty truisms which for the most part it is. Yet to make it conform to this description he was compelled to leave out all specific mention of reform and the grand panacea, and to content himself with saying that "it proclaims that all are to be made equal before the law; the 'olive branch' must take the place of the bloody 'laurel' of the war; the civil and not the military law, or rather the heart, not the 'mailed hand,' must be supreme; the people, as they ought, shall decide for themselves on questions of revenue and taxation; the Constitution, with all its amendments, shall be preserved and be obeyed; the public honor is to be preserved in promptly meeting every obligation, financial or otherwise; the soldier and sailor, who remembered their flag in the hour of danger, are not to be forgotten now; and, grandest among so many noble pledges, in our intercourse with foreign nations we are to recognize no rule of morals different from that between individuals; we are to demand nothing but the right—we are to submit to nothing that is wrong." From this sweet and succinct statement it follows that civil service reform has sunk wholly out of sight, and that the main issue of the campaign is to be the management of the Geneva arbitration. Senator Schurz, as we have incidentally noticed, has felt it incumbent upon him to revive for a brief moment the neglected topic, and to confer with his venerable chief on the subject of giving some distinct pledge in regard to it. On this point we shall only add that his satisfaction with the mystic utterances thus evoked goes far to satisfy us that, in setting up for a Reformer, Senator Schurz has egregiously mistaken his vocation.

The writer proceeds to refer to Gen. Grant:

Nor can it be disputed that his Administration, if not a glorious, has been a fairly successful one. The Treaty of Washington, though its laurels have been sadly tarnished by subsequent mismanagement, still stands intact, furnishing the happiest solution that could have been devised for one of the most embarrassing and intricate questions that ever threatened to embroil two proud and powerful nations. The management of financial affairs, whatever its shortcomings, has met the general demands of business men, and has led to no panics or revulsions. The troubles in the South, if suppressed by objectionable measures, for which both his archenemies and his servile supporters are more responsible than the President himself, have at least not brought upon us the worst consequences that might have been feared; and they were, it must be acknowledged, so inevitable in their origin and of so complex a nature that the highest administrative talent might have been at a loss how to deal with them. We cannot even bring ourselves to cast any heavy stones at Gen. Grant for those faults and errors of his Presidential career which we most condemn. We have to remember the atmosphere in which he is placed, and the agents and instruments he is compelled to employ. To measure him by the standard of the early Presidents, who ruled in a period of comparative purity, would be unjust and absurd. However low the politicians may have sunk, it is through them that the country must be governed, as Gen. Grant was soon made aware after his Quixotic attempt to escape from their meshes. If, by a natural recoil, he has too often suffered himself to be guided by them, it is not for the people to reproach him. Theirs is the guilt, far more than it is his. It is they who for half a century have endured and countenanced the infernal system which has brought us to these "vile uses." While they are willing tools they condemn their President, willing or unwilling, to be one. So long as they are apathetic they have no right to expect that the man they elect will become their liberator, the Hercules who shall cleanse the Augean stables, the "enlightened despot" who shall purify the State by his simple fiat.

Of Mr. Sumner's attack upon Gen. Grant the writer says:

"Such being the leading characteristics of the orator, we are not surprised at the turgid inflations or the slaughter-breathing spirit of the speech. It neither adds to our knowledge of the faults of Gen. Grant's Administration, nor puts them in a clearer light: it merely presents them as they appear through the mists conjured up by a distorted imagination. Some which Mr. Sumner pronounces to be mountains, the rest of us perceive to be mole-hills. All which are undeniable bear the same proportion to his conception of them as the spectator on the Brocken bears to the colossal image reflected on the clouds. We are not filled with horror and alarm because among fifty thousand offices distributed by the President, thirteen of the more obscure have fallen to his relatives; what excites our apprehension is that the whole 50,000 should be objects of official "patronage"—a matter that has never disturbed Mr. Sumner's equanimity. The parallel between the United States and Papal Rome in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, or between Gen. Grant's rule and that of the Borgias, only serves to recall to our mind the more plausible parallel between Monmouth and Macedonia; while the attempt, in adducing the late Mr. Stanton as a witness, to reverse the proverb that "dead men tell no tales," only refreshes our mistrust of alleged conversations as reported by living ones. Neither a Cæsar with three military gentlemen for his secretaries, nor a conspirator with a majority of the Legislature for his accomplices, nor a Sybarite who rides in a "palace-car" and inhales the ocean-breezes at Long Branch, nor the admission into the company of distinguished "statesmen" of a "tanner" who bore the same part in putting down a great rebellion as the "brewer" Cromwell did in raising one—no, nor even the insult offered to a "Black Republic" by propositions for uniting it to a white one, strikes us with affright or makes any "particular hair" upon our head stand on end, however tremendous its effects on the quills of a "fretful porcupine." But it is idle to dwell upon details. The wild exaggeration that runs through the whole speech, its palpable unfairness, the lameness of its logic, the far-fetched vulgarity of many of its allusions, its pedantry, its bombast, and last and worst, the gross indecency of an attack so bitter and so personal on the Chief Magistrate of the nation in the Senate of the United States—none of these things need to be exposed: they produced on the instant an impression as deep and as general as the orator can have anticipated, but of a very different nature. The speech, it appears, has been widely circulated as a "campaign document." This is a purpose for which it is very well adapted. Wherever it goes it cannot fail to win votes for Gen. Grant, and as even his enemies do not count ingratitude among his faults, we may expect him, if re-elected, to make a substantial acknowledgment of the service.

But there is one point still to be noticed. The Senate of the United States is not a mere debating club. One who pretends to statesmanship should be something more than an orator. A speech intended to be heard by a nation must point to conclusions more practical and more important than a rhetorical triumph or a logical success in maintaining a thesis. What was the inevitable conclusion from Mr. Sumner's speech every one saw at a glance—every one but Mr. Sumner himself. It landed him in an *impasse*, from which there was but one mode of escape. He could not drag the Republican Party with him; it only remained that he should separate from it. He has done so. He has attempted to carry his "wards" with him, but they refuse to go. He enters the temple of the Democracy—not through the open portal, but by a trap-door. We watch him descending—we wave him our last adieu. May he be happy! May the touching fact that he and Mr. Greeley were born in the same year, and the still more striking coincidence of their contemporaneous "new birth" and baptism into the Democratic church, bind them together with an indissoluble bond!

The following is the conclusion of the article:

"But that men who were really in earnest in their desire for reform, and who had ever seen the vision in its true guise, should suffer themselves to be deceived by the hideous spectre that has supplanted it, should trust themselves to the guidance of the men who have hustled and cheated them, should help to fasten on the country the infamous one-term principle, and thus deepen and perpetuate the mischiefs which had moved them to struggle for redress—this is something we cannot understand, something which, without better evidence than has yet been adduced, we shall resolutely refuse to believe. Mere partisans must go their appointed way. Soft-heads may allow themselves to be molded by craft. Time-servers will obey the venal instincts of their tribe. But men of honor and intelligence who have strained at a Grant are not going to swallow a Greeley."

The Dungee Suicide—A Man Determined to Die.

Thos. H. Dungee, the Franklin-street merchant, whose desperate attempts at suicide have already been reported, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday. Dungee, it will be remembered, was a native of England, forty years of age, and resided at No. 39 West Washington-square. He was suffering from delirium tremens, and stabbed himself twice in the left breast with a carving-knife. After being taken to Bellevue Hospital, he managed to elude the vigilance of the orderly of the ward in which he had been placed, and leaped out of a window to the ground, a distance of forty feet, sustaining fractures of both legs, and internal injuries, which resulted in death yesterday. Coroner Schirmer was notified, and will hold an inquest in the case, at the late residence of the deceased, whither the remains have been taken.

The Fugitive Steiner—His Supposed Arrest.

Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, yesterday, received a dispatch from the Chief of Police of Troy, N. Y., informing him that they had arrested a young man whom he believed to be Berthold A. Steiner, the absconding agent of the Garde Républicaine Band. It will be remembered that at about the middle of July Steiner absconded from Chicago with the proceeds of concerts given by the Band in aid of the French Benevolent Society of that city, amounting to $20,000. Garnier, the well-known billiard player, has gone to Troy to ascertain whether the police have arrested the right man.

TO DRESDEN.

I remember, some time ago, when I first returned to my dear native land after a rather extended residence on this side, being much struck by the flat-roofedness which prevailed everywhere. The houses in New-York, for instance, looked as if they had been sat upon, or as if the gigantic thumb of some one of the City Fathers had pressed the gables down even. I could not help feeling a secret longing for the quaint, aspiring roofs that rise all around us here. One begets a liking for them which perpendicular walls alone can never inspire. It may be only because we associate them with all the pictures of old-fashioned houses that we used to stare at and pour over when we were young; or it may be because they are essentially picturesque; or, perhaps, it is because they give character to a house, as a man's head does to his body. At all events, half the charm of European countries would vanish should the people undertake to banish and suppress their uneven, old red-tiled roofs.

I suppose they are as tall and uneven in these old German towns as anywhere. The first impression you receive as you approach a town from a distance, is of a rough surface of dull brick-red; as you get nearer, you discern the houses beneath. They are marvelously extensive, these roofs; frequently it is as far from the roof-tree to the eaves, as thence to the ground. They are studded with windows, of all sorts and styles. Some are the common gable windows, with tiny roofs of their own, and white plaster sides, and a flower-pot or two upon the sill, in front of the bit of curtain. Sometimes they are nothing but small square apertures, furnished with a single pane, which is opened and held up by a stick. But perhaps the most common form, at any rate in the neighborhood of Dresden, is that of the sleepy-eye—for such is the only possible name to apply to them. You see them everywhere; sometimes a single eye in the centre of a roof; sometimes two; sometimes half a dozen or more. They are easily described: the upper part, the top eye-lid, is a long curve, like a slightly-bent bow; the pupil of the eye is the square pane of glass, the lower eye-lid is the straight line of the roof beneath the window. All these eyes are sleepy to the last degree; if they were any more so they would be quite shut. The traditional fat Dutchman has just such a half-awake, good-natured, fat-cheeked eye. When there are two in a roof, with a chimney between them, and one or two tiles out of repair beneath, you have as complete a face as can be desired. In any case, they humanize a house wonderfully.

The tiles are of red pottery, and generally keep their color pretty well; though in cities, or in very damp places, they become blackened by smoke or lichens. Some of them—the more modern—are flat and straight, like brick shingles; but the old-fashioned ones are curved up at the sides, and form a continuous series of troughs, down which the rains run into the gutter and hurry away through the escape pipe.

All this can be seen from the windows of the railway carriages, and that is why they are mentioned here. As for the carriages they are built upon the same plan as the English, and are rather more comfortable. Simpson was much delighted at finding a little metal-box in each window, to hold cigar ashes, and he and I made nuisances of ourselves all the way from Rotterdam to Dresden. Germans smoke a great deal more than we do, and in a great many more places. The cigars are poor enough, to be sure; but they cost very little, and, as Simpson remarked, the luxury of smoking in the cars where there were ladies was enough to make much worse tobacco agreeable.

The guards—that is, the conductors,—scramble along the outside of the carriages, treading apparently on nothing, and holding on to the same, and poke their grimy faces into the window to ask for tickets in the suavest of all imaginable tones. These men are in uniform, as everybody seems to be in Germany except the farmers and shop-keepers—so, at least, says the matron. They are hopelessly corrupt, and for a thaler will keep your carriage free from intruders during a hundred mile ride; or a two hundred, if you can go so far without having to change.

The depots are always enormously long, with an incredible succession of rooms devoted to all sorts of special purposes. You jump out and hurry off to the restauration for a glass of bier—a pint glass, costing from three to five cents. A bell rings and you hurry back; it is only the five minutes bell, but you must be in your car five minutes before the train starts. Presently the guard blows a whistle—a long one—and the engineer answers immediately with one still longer and louder. If everything is right the guard gives a short, sharp toot, the engineer again replies in kind, and thirty seconds thereafter we are off. The depots are often quite respectable pieces of architecture; it seems sometimes as if the greater part of the town were built into them.

What the guide-books say about the character of the country between Rotterdam and Dresden, is very true; it is flat and uninteresting. Wherever a road crosses the track, there is a little station, and a man standing in front of it, shouldering a stick. Interminable perspectives of poplar-trees extend athwart the broad fields; thick-set women, with short skirts and big legs, work in the fields, and jog along the roads, with baskets on their backs and nothing on their heads. I saw only one thing that interested me, and I had that all to myself. The train had just left a small station, and was slowly gathering headway past a field of wheat. (I'm not sure it wasn't rye, and it certainly ought to have been.) Through the field, and parallel with the railway, ran a path, and in the path walked two young people—peasants, by their dress—but, young as they were, evidently old friends. They were talking and laughing—she coquettishly and coyly, for was not the train passing at the time?—he, just as a man of spirit should talk and laugh with a coquettish girl. The train moved past; I glanced back for a moment into our compartment; the matron was asleep, with her bonnet a little on one side, and her spectacles dropped down over her mouth. Simpson and Hypatia were busy with their novels at the other end of the carriage. I rose from my seat, leaned head and shoulders out of the window, and saw it as plainly as ever I saw anything in my life!

She held out until the last car had passed; luckily we were in one of the last cars. I'm not sure but that she may have allowed her shoulder to touch his once, not more. As that last car passed he put his arm courageously round her waist and drew her close up to him with an I'm-your-master-now air. She looked up in his face and laughed saucily, and he caught the laugh right on her lips. It couldn't have been done better, and I'm bound to say she did her part of it like a true woman. Of course she twisted herself away the next moment and snatched off his hat and tossed it up in the air and caught it when it came down; but he was so happy, and so satisfied with what he had done that he didn't mind that in the least. I predict a happy future for those two. Such a man as that is sure to succeed, and such a woman to make a good honest wife for him.

Simpson, poor fellow! has not got over his loss yet. I told him that evening, and after giving way to an ungovernable burst of fury he was driven into taking the high moral ground, and telling me I had no business to look—that it was dishonorable, a breach of confidence, &c. But I should be only to happy to meet both of those young people one of these days and remind them of that little incident of their courtship.

Finally, the train swept around a long curve, and we saw below us the fertile valley of the Elbe, with its vineyards, meadows, trees and farms; and beyond, the seven towers, or domes, or minarets, or spires, whichever they are, (and they are all four,) of Dresden. There are really more than seven, but that is all you see at the first glance, and as Hypatia observes, it's nicer to count them as seven, because that is the poetical number. As we came nearer the two bridges appeared, with which we shall become better acquainted hereafter; and the restauration on the Elbe, with its hundreds of tables and even the Brühlschen Terrace in the distance, with its palatial café. Then the neustadt received us, and the big bahnhof (which is German for depot) swallowed us up. Presently however, we were disgorged into a droschky painted blue and driven by a kutcher with a blue coat (uniform again, says the matron) and transported to the Hotel de Saxe. Pegasus was rubbed down and left to his oats, and the rest of us filed into the dining-hall and sat down to a most unexceptionable repast.

BELLEROPHON.

FULTON FISH-MARKET.

Side by side with the Fulton Ferry buildings stands the wholesale fish-market of New-York. Foreign writers have accused the people of Germanic blood of an aversion to fish, and comparing this fish-market with the places where meat is sold wholesale, there appears to be some truth in the accusation, especially when it is remembered that this small building not only supplies New-York City with fish, but nearly all the United States as far West, that is, as St. Louis and Chicago. It is, indeed, a fact that the great mass of the people in this country, in England and in Germany, never think of making fish an important part of their diet. That this is a grievous error, is well known to scientific readers. The superior education of the middle classes in America has made this fact understood, and it is seldom that fish is not present every day in some form on the tables of good boarding-houses. But the class which, above all others, is taxed both physically and mentally, that is the mechanics, has chosen to ignore the fish-market most completely, to its real detriment. This may be the result of certain antecedent conditions. Mechanics of the United States are, in almost every instance, either emigrants, or the sons or grandsons of emigrants, and come from lands where there is a constant scarcity of meat. Here the class from which they came lives almost entirely upon pork, and that not very abundantly either. Occasionally there is a glut of fresh herrings or sprats, and they can buy a platterful for a small sum; but, as a general rule, they are too poor to purchase fish. When they become denizens of this country, where meat is so abundant that every one eats it three times a day, they make their diet substantially of that alone, and neglect that change of regimen which the system requires everywhere, and particularly in a country where the food must be changed according to a temperature varying from tropical heats to Arctic cold. When, however, the constant incursion of fresh meat hankerers is somewhat abated, and fish takes its place as of equal importance to meat, the inhabitants of New-York will find themselves much benefited. They have the greatest command of fine fish that is possible to any one city. Throughout the year the smacks of Gloucester, Marblehead, Nantucket, Martha's Vineyard, Noank, of the whole coast line and islands, in short, of Massachusetts, come up into the East River to the Fulton Market to dispose of their merchandise. Not alone these, for the more adjacent fishing towns of Long Island or New-Jersey, bring their freights, and even the schooners of Canada and of Newfoundland have for some time past begun to turn their bowsprits in this direction. There, too, are seasons when the luscious *pompaneau* of New-Orleans finds its way into the waters of North Carolina fishing harbors, whence it is dispatched immediately to our City.

The place where all this finny wealth comes is not very superb in its architectural features. There are places in the world where there is a market and nothing to put in it. The reverse here is the case, for here is a building which is altogether inadequate to the requirements of the traffic. It is owned by a company of seventeen, who obtained a charter from the Legislature, and who built this anything but imposing structure at a small expense, and who have a lease of the slip and the dock adjacent from the City for the seemingly inadequate sum of $5,000 a year. A steam-ship company would probably pay for the same $40,000. The value of the stands is very high, and probably any gentleman who wants to go into the fish business would have to pay from $27,000 to $30,000 for one of them. The business is singularly lucrative, for it amounts to a pure monopoly of the wholesale traffic, without the necessity of investing a cent for aught save the wages of a few journeymen and a clerk, and the purchase of the cars in which certain kinds of piscine merchandise are kept. The whole business is done on commission. The smacks bring in their fish and anchor in the slip, turning over their entire cargoes to the firms with which they deal. If, however, they are laden with sea bass, lobsters, or turtle, they unload into the cars. These are in reality floating caissons, covered with planks and divided into compartments. In Summer the varieties named are all that they contain; in Winter they have also codfish and hake. The smacks have the fish packed away in boxes half filled with broken ice, and are unloaded as fast as the fishmonger can dispose of them. At the most this is two days, but generally they are not detained more than one morning.

Business commences at 4 o'clock, by the light of flaring gas-jets. At that hour there is a perfect jam of buyers. There are fish-dealers from all the markets in the vicinity, and there are express men waiting to take away the barrels and boxes of fish that are going away in a hundred different directions by train. There are the wagons of the various hotels, and the emissaries of stewards of clubs, come to look for greater variety than the retail markets ever have. In this way they snap up sheepsheads, red fish and bonitas, which do not come regularly into the markets, but are eagerly watched for by epicures. Here, too, come the licensed venders to do a little bit of speculating. They prowl about the market to find out if there is a glut in anything, and if there is, they invest at low rates, and fill their trucks with the special variety which happens to be in superfluous abundance. Perhaps the glut may be in lobsters, and those delicious decapods may have fallen to five cents a pound. Then heavy work falls upon the journeymen, who, with bare feet are stalking below upon the slippery roofing of the fish-cars. The shout comes forth, "Lively, Jim, ten baskets of lobsters." Jim holds a hook in his hand. He digs it viciously into a stout wicker basket of great size, and trails it along the wet planking. Suddenly, choosing one of the cars, he lifts up one of the planks, and taking a hand-net which looks like an exaggerated butterfly-catcher, he commences raking within the interior of the car. In half a minute he heaves it up half full of unwilling crustaceans, who, with every desire to do all sorts of terrible things with their huge foreclaws, are unable, because wooden pegs have been driven into them when first caught, and they are literally gagged and bound. As Jim pitches them carelessly from the net into the basket, the convulsive lashing of their long antennæ, shows what they would do if they had a chance. But one of them is a trifle less alive than the others. Jim knows that he is either dying or dead, and throws him without hesitation into the water. At the bottom of the net are three claws which fierce lobsters have actually torn off themselves in their rage at the wooden pegs. The basket being full, Jim sticks the hook into it, drags it underneath the window whence the order came, and fastens it to the hook of a pulley to be hauled up. Turtle are caught in the same manner whenever wanted for soup.

In the interior of the market there is a crowd which ebbs and flows unceasingly until 9 o'clock A. M. To-day is not considered a busy day by the dealers, Wednesday and Thursday being their great sale days; but for all that, there is an unceasing coming and going. Among the crowd are two men who have come to decide a bet. One has asserted that the bonita and the Spanish mackerel are the same, and that, in reality, the Spanish mackerel is not a mackerel at all. The other contends that it is, and that it is distinct from the bonita. They refer the question to Mr. Clarke, a very jolly-looking individual, as fat as Falstaff, but somewhat silent among strangers. He immediately produces two fish, and flaps them down upon the board. One of them is exactly like a mackerel, only much larger and somewhat cleaner but about the tail. The other is not so long, but is much stouter, and yet is shaped exactly as a mackerel would be if it were very fat. It has long lines, however, marking its skin, which are not arranged like those of a mackerel. "Now, gentlemen," says Mr. Clarke, "this first one is a Spanish mackerel, and this other is a bonita, both splendid eating, but, for my part, I think the bonita best. Every one to his fancy, though." The loser stares for half a minute at the two, and then invests in a couple of the Spanish mackerel, one of which he keeps, and the other he hands to his friend.

On Mr. Clarke's stand are two noble salmon, which have come all the way from the Kennebec in that big box, and will be consumed to-day, with lobster-sauce, at the Ocean House, Long Branch. It seems queer that a hotel on the sea-side should depend for its fish on this market here; but so it is, and almost every ounce of fish eaten there comes through the Fulton fish-market. The little fish, striped and brown of hue, which lie in picturesque heaps upon the wet wooden flooring of the market, are sea-bass, and average from half a pound to three pounds in weight. The black bass, of which there are only two specimens, are much nobler in appearance. So are the blue fish, of which there is no end, apparently. The same is true of weak fish, quite handsome creatures, speckled with brown spots. There are quantities, also, of rock cod, none very large. But the feature of the place is the halibut, specimens of which, looking like gigantic flounders, are on every table. Some of these weigh fully 200 pounds, others are not larger than a flounder. There is, also, fresh mackerel on some of the stands, and lobsters on others. But nothing is sold here by retail, and ten pound of fish is the lowest order which can be filled. Besides the pushing and jostling of the crowd, aggravated by the iron pillars that support nothing that can be discovered, there is a roar and hubbub of shouting. Every one is bellowing the price of something at the top of his lungs, and the majority aim at that species of slang wit which formerly distinguished the butchers who killed for Keyser, and who wore odoriferous boots. There are plenty of hose-tubes about, to water the fish that lie in heaps on the floor, and folks who come to observe, and not to buy, must not be surprised if by accident a jet of water fills their shoes, or inundates the table against which they may be leaning. The same engines of assault are also brought to bear upon the street arabs, who make a practice of bathing in the slip about 6 o'clock in the morning. Adventurous dogs or cats, eager in pursuit of fish fragments, are warned off the premises in the same fashion. After 9 o'clock the crowd disappears, and the shipping of fish to various points becomes the sole occupation of the dealers. At 4 in the afternoon the place is closed.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Some little excitement was caused on Tuesday evening last by the privates of the Eleventh Regiment, N. G., of this City, holding a meeting at Walhalla Hall to denounce the action of the Police in arresting Capt. Brandeis for parading on a Sunday with music, in opposition to the State law, chapter 590. The Commander, Capt. Brandeis, had paraded for the purpose of attending the funeral of a comrade, and during the return had marched with music, which is expressly prohibited by the law. It was for this breach of the law that Capt. Brandeis was arrested. It is understood that the Board of Officers intend to apply to the law Courts on the plea of an illegal arrest; but so far nothing had been done to definitely settle the question. The officers considered the action of the privates as injudicious, and also looked upon it as an act of insubordination. Upon expressing these views an angry discussion arose, during which the privates asserted that the officers alone did not comprise the regiment. Doubtless the law on the subject will be much modified at the next meeting of the Legislature, or such an explanation given to it as to prevent the mistakes which have lately occurred during military and other funerals, until which time the Police intend to enforce their interpretation of it.

The Ninth Regiment, N. G., has recuperated somewhat from the stagnation into which it fell after the death of Col. Fisk, and under its new commander, Col. Braine, may yet be brought up to the standard of a first-class regiment.

Nineteen regiments of the State National Guard have been armed with the breech-loading rifle, and extensive preparations are being made to supply the remainder with the new arm. The City regiments appear to be well satisfied with the change. As yet, seven New-York and three Brooklyn regiments have received the improved weapon.

An election to fill the vacancy in the Howitzer Battery of the Eleventh Brigade, N. G., of Brooklyn, caused by the resignation of Second Lieut. Charles K. Strong, will be held at the Battery-rooms, State Arsenal, Portland-avenue, on Wednesday evening next. The polls will be open at 8 o'clock, and remain open one hour.

It is rumored that the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G., is to be provided with the bearskin shako, similar to the English Coldstream Guards, to be worn only as the dress hat.

The Fifty-first Regiment, N. G., of Syracuse, is to be furnished at an early day with an entire and splendid new uniform, of dark blue broadcloth, with light blue and gold-braid trimmings, and gilt buttons. The regiment thinks it will be then "one of the best and handsomest-dressed regiments in the State."

The contest at Cape May, on Monday last, between the Keystone Battery, of Philadelphia, and Battery B, of Camden, N. J., resulted in the success of the former, to whom the prize (a head-quarters' flag) was awarded. The flag is of the usual size, light orange with a deep orange fringe, blue circle in the centre, upon which appear crossed cannons, and the words "Cape May, Aug. 19, 1872." Gens. Sewell and De Hart, of New-Jersey, acted as judges for that State, and Gen. Bankson, with Major Harper, performed the same duties for Pennsylvania. The Camden Battery used their three-inch rifled Griffin six-pounders furnished by the State, and the Philadelphians their new ten-pound Parrot guns, presented to them by the City of Philadelphia.

The National Rifle Association have proffered Creedmoor range to the General Government, for the use of the United States Small Arms Commission appointed to test small arms, which offer has been duly acknowledged by the War Department, through Secretary Belknap.

The excursions of the Veterans of 1812 will take place to-morrow, to Myers' Grove, the steamer Norwalk and two barges having been engaged for the purpose.

Rifle associations have been established in the East Indies under the auspices of England. A contest is to be had for the Viceroy's Cup, which is to be a very valuable prize, intrinsically as well as meritoriously.

The sixteenth annual catalogue of the Highland Military Academy, of Worcester, Mass., has been issued. The Military Committee consists of the following well-known officers: Gen. Charles Devens, Jr., Gen. Robert Cowdin, Gen. William S. Tilton, Gen. F. A. Osborn, Gen. Wm. S. Lincoln, Gen. A. B. R. Sprague, Gen. Samuel H. Leonard, Gen. Arthur A. Goodel, Gen. Josiah Pickett, Gen. Robert H. Chamberlain, Col. Robert H. Stevenson, Col. Horace C. Lee, Major E. B. Stoddard, Major E. T. Raymond, Major James M. Drennan, Major L. G. White, Capt. E. W. Fiske, Capt. Frank A. Leland.

The total number of military camps in Russia in which field manœuvres are held this year amounts to twenty-five, the number of troops engaged therein to 388 battalions of infantry, 315 squadrons of regular and 51 of irregular cavalry, and 104 batteries of artillery, employing 832 field pieces. By an imperial order every regiment is to go through similar manœuvres once in two or three years, the manœuvres not, however, to be extended over three months.

The "Major Fred. J. Karcher Battalion," named in honor of Adjutant Karcher, of the Thirty-second Regiment, N. G., and composed of officers and members of the regiment, will parade next month. Capt. John Kissel, of B Company, is in command. The object of the battalion is target practice.

Assistant-Instructor Philip Finkelmeier, of the Williamsburg Cadets, was presented last Monday with a handsome silver medal.

Capt. Charles J. Schmidt, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, N. G., died on Saturday morning.

Arrest of a Dealer in Obscene Literature.

John Makay, of No. 88 Centre-street, was charged before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, with using the United States mails for the distribution of obscene literature. Makay is a resident of New-Jersey, and has for some time past succeeded in evading arrest. Yesterday Marshal Kehoe succeeded in running him down. Assistant District-Attorney Davies was present when Makay was arraigned, and demanded that the highest amount of bail be required of the prisoner, expressing his determination to put down the infamous traffic at any cost. Makay was committed to the Tombs, in default of $10,000 bail, and the examination set down for Tuesday.

Statistics for the Week.

Nineteen hundred and forty-three persons were arrested by the Police in this City last week.

There were reported last week 788 deaths, 440 births and 146 marriages, showing an increase of 36 in the deaths over those of the preceding week. There were 4 deaths from small-pox, and 11 cases of that disease last week.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 22 fires for the week ending at noon yesterday. Estimated loss, $14,160, on which there was $66,800 insurance. Five of the fires resulted from carelessness, 9 from explosion of kerosene and gasoline lamps, 2 from foul chimneys, 1 from malicious mischief, and the rest from a variety of accidental causes.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

From the London News, Aug. 13.

About five-and-thirty years ago there began to be seen in the house of that great spendthrift of money and genius, called Alexandre Dumas, a boy who now describes himself as having been vivacious and playful, but whom his contemporaries state to have been a reserved lad—proud, and precociously sharp at retorting whenever his vanity was hurt. He was ten years old, and came home from his school on Sundays and holidays to be shaken hands with by his father, and then left to fill up his time as he pleased, or as he could. The house was full of literary toadies, Bohemians and impecunious artists. These formed the great Dumas' court, burned incense under his face, ate his dinners, borrowed his money, and forgot to repay it; and passed his boy about from hand to hand as an artistic curiosity that was to be admired, or as a pet dog that was to be spoilt. No youth, as the author of *La Dame aux Camélias* has since acknowledged, could have been worse brought up. At school the colossal popularity of his father—for it was colossal at that period—threw its reflex on him, and made him as distinctive an object for curiosity and importunate questions as if he had always been dressed in scarlet. At home the very unedifying scenes he witnessed, the easy morality of the ladies in whose company he was thrown, and the base cringing of the male crew who lived on his father's prodigalities, early tinged his thoughts with a streak of that bitterness which time never quite removes. In this fashion the lad grew up until he was eighteen, at which age his father placed a roll of bank notes in his hands and spoke in this paternal wise: "When a man inherits the name of Alexandre Dumas he should lead the life of a prince, dine at the Café Anglais, and be generous with his money. Go and amuse yourself. When you have spent that you shall have more. If you contract debts I will pay them." Nothing could be plainer or more conducive to morality. Young Dumas threw himself headlong into the torrent of Parisian life, ran obediently into debt, drew, without stint or scruple, on his well-pleased father, and was never lectured by the father save on the meanness of parsimony. But this healthy sort of existence must necessarily experience checks when father and son both lead it together. The elder Dumas practiced [all] he preached; and by degrees the cash-bowls on his desk (his money was never locked up in drawers, but lay in bowls, open to all comers) began to be more and more often empty. One day, when his son came to levy supplies from them he found they were in possession of the bailiffs, along with the rest of the house's furniture; and though his father cried to him with one of his hearty laughs that this was nothing, and that money was as fast earned as spent, yet this little episode set young Dumas thinking that if he should suddenly become an orphan he should find himself face to face with his own debts and his father's, possessed of no assets and no profession, and, besides all this, having a sister to support. It may be that some less material thoughts mingled with these, and told him that the life he had been spending was not a very noble one, and that a man has other missions to fulfill than those of rolling about the Boulevards in a phaeton and signing his name to I O U's. Anyhow, the resolution he took in the course of one day, and unflinchingly adhered to during several years, revealed in him a firmness of character and an honesty of purpose which could not have come from parental example, and must have been innate. He severed himself completely from his former mode of living, his friends and associations. He discarded his phaeton and grooms, sublet his fine lodgings, sold off his furniture, dressed plainly; and having convoked his creditors, told them with frankness that he was unable to pay them then, but that, if they would give him time, he would work till he had discharged his obligations to the last farthing. One would have been glad to record that the creditors met this assurance in a believing spirit; but the fact is they tried to lodge him in Clichy. He eluded them, however; took refuge at Fontainebleau in a small inn room, for which he paid thirty sous a day, and there during two years worked like a man. He had already written a novel, an absurd book, called *Les Aventures de Quartre Femmes et d'un Perroquet.* He now changed his style, and, perceiving that he had not imagination enough to compose sensational novels like his father, set himself to the minute, analytical portrayal of such social manners as he had observed. As his lot had been cast in the very loosest of social spheres, *La Dame aux Camélias* was the first result of his observations. This novel was a fair success. Then he wrote the dramatized version of the tale, and submitted it to his father, who, not suspecting him of having much brains, was startled at the dramatic power of the work, and with tears of pride, as he himself often repeated, accepted it for the Théâtre Historique. This theatre, however, like many other undertakings of the great man's, was at this time on the eve of bankruptcy, and young Dumas was soon obliged to get off with his piece on a round of managerial visits, which lasted two years. Oddly enough, it was in most cases his name which damaged him. Alexandre Dumas, the elder, having been the most successful author of twenty preceding years, had naturally accumulated a very satisfactory collection of rivals, and it was feared that some of these would be only too delighted to hit a blow at the father by organizing a cabal against the son. Other managers took alarm at the immorality of the drama, and this immorality also disquieted the authorities, for when "La Dame aux Camélias" was eventually accepted by the Vaudeville its performance was prohibited by the Home Minister, M. Léon Faucher. Is it to this that we must attribute M. Dumas' distaste for Republican institutions? Certain it is that the following year, when the Empire had been established, M. de Morny actively bestirred himself to get the piece licensed, and, of course, succeeded. He had a nice little theory of his own, this M. de Morny, on the morality of stage pieces. Every piece was acceptable according to his notions, so long as it excited the public to talk on other topics than politics; thus "La Dame aux Camélias" would be moral, and "Ruy Blas" not so. The moral piece was, therefore, performed in 1852, and took the actors who played it, the manager, the audience, and soon the whole town by storm. It was the most startling success on record. M. Dumas' astonished creditors emerged from their lairs, pounced upon him, and had him arrested eight times within a fortnight. But the manager was there to pay, for the young author had become in one evening, almost as famous a man as his father in thirty years.

There is not a Parisian but knows the "Dumas Fils," who then took his place among the half-dozen Princes of French dramatic art. A tall, strongly-built man, with a bald forehead, woolly hair, moustaches with wax to them, and keen grey eyes, he was not unlike his father in face, but seemed to have no single mental characteristic in common with him. Cold, and rather haughty in his manner, he wielded a species of wit which fell upon its victims like the thwacks of a well-made riding whip. When he paid his father one of those occasional visits which filial duty commanded, the greater Dumas' sycophantic familiars all shrunk away, not liking to risk a weal from that terrible tongue, and even Dumas Père himself felt uncomfortable in the presence of this son who had grown up to be so unlike him, and whose domesticated, orderly ways now began to strike him constantly in the light of a reproach. It was often said that father and son had quarreled, but this was never true. The elder Dumas had too warm a heart, and the younger was too good a son for a collision to be possible. Only they saw but little of each other, because when one man in a family has banned debt as a pestilence, while the other persists in looking upon it as the natural state of man—when one picks his society, and the other admits all men to his fellowship—when one is all sentiment, and the other all sense, intercourse is apt to be unprofitable. So young Dumas kept to his own set of friends—a brilliant artistic set, in whose company all the superficial ice in his nature thawed—and he worked. This point must be dwelt on, that the highest of his productions is and always has been the result of thought and labor. He does not, as his father did, sit down of a morning with six-and-thirty blank pages quarto size before him, and make it his duty to cover them with writing of some sort before going out. Having got an idea—or a paradox, for to his essentially French mind it is all one—into his head, he turns the same over patiently by himself, discusses it with his patients, perhaps among his friends, and after twelve months, sometimes two years, of this mental incubating, produces "Diane de Lys," "Le Demi Monde," "Le Fils Naturel," or "La Question d'Argent." While the Empire flourished it was the younger Dumas' great good fortune to be free from any fear lest his pieces should not attract attention enough. Politics being hushed the starting of any emotional social problem was like the firing of a shell amid perfect stillness; and as each new piece of Scribe's successor at the Gymnase was brought out, the author had the inexpressible satisfaction of seeing society wrangle fiercely as to whether he were an earnest censor of social abuses or a corrupter of public morals. This is always pleasant; indeed, fortune can do nothing more for one.

But, yes; it can make of one an *homme sérieux*, as M. Alexandre Dumas aspires to be thought at this hour. Having played under the Empire something of the part which Alcibiades' tail-less dog is popularly supposed to have filled at Athens, he now seeks to be one of the oracles of the day, to rank, in fact, among the "Men of the Third Republic." Since M. Thiers has guided France, M. Dumas has launched two new "psychological" comedies and three pamphlets, all of which tend, as he asserts, to the regeneration of France; and the last of which (the pamphlets) has been in most Parisians' hands for the last months, and is likely to linger in Parisian women's memories for yet some weeks to come. But it may be doubted whether anything that M. Dumas writes in his present frame of mind can evoke results deeper than a *succès de curiosité*, or will survive him; and this for the reason that, falling into an error very common with professed censors, he has got to paint his countrymen much blacker than they really are. M. Dumas fancies himself still under the Empire. He forgets what bereavement and distress have passed through most French homes. Taking cases of crime and depravity that were monstrous, and exceptional even at the worst of times, he holds them up to his countrymen, and bids them see themselves as in a mirror; so that if one were to collect M. Dumas' verdicts on his countrymen from the plays and pamphlets recently published, one would learn that the French were politically and socially, morally and intellectually, the most flippant, unprincipled, debauched and ignorant people under heaven. Against this judgment one may be allowed to protest. There are really few countries where honesty is more common, practical morality more deep-rooted, and respect for the law more general than in France. To ignore this argues either a very cursory study of the national character, or a cynicism grown chronic, and incapacitating its owner from seeing things as they are. But perhaps M. Dumas is aware that the French love to see their foibles scoffed at by one of themselves, and possibly the object of his numerous bits of "psychology" is merely to gratify their passion. If so, some friend should warn M. Dumas that a doctor who would prescribe a reckless course of astringents, even when pressed by his patient to do it, would conduce neither to that patient's health, nor to his own good fame as a physician.

CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT.

The wildest part of Central Park is undoubtedly upon the western side, and in consequence of the hitherto unsettled condition of Eighth-avenue, has been permitted to remain pretty much in its original condition. From Eighty-seventh-street to One Hundredth, workmen are at the present moment busily engaged in settling the transverse roads, the entrances, and part of the drives, for now that this avenue has finally been graded, the engineers know what they have to do. It was supposed that a low level would be taken when the transverse roads were first built, but as the highest one was selected, several of these most useful thoroughfares found themselves many feet below the avenue. The same may be said of Manhattan-square, an annex of the Central Park, on the other side of Eighth-avenue, which has been assigned by the City to the Museum of Natural History. This square comprises the entire blocks from Seventy-seventh-street to Eighty-first, and the ground has already been staked out for the building which it is proposed to erect here. It will be about 1,000 feet in length and 700 feet in breadth, and will be bisected by buildings in the manner of the Louvre and the Tuileries, thus making four fine quadrangles, which will be laid out by the landscape gardener, Prof. Demker, with broad spreads of closely-shaven turf and central masses of shrubs and tropical plants, with a fountain in the centre of all, or perhaps a group of marble statuary. It is known that the severity of our climate has prevented the receiving of any of the marbles which have so freely been offered. But within the quadrangles protected by vegetation from the glare of Summer suns, and by the surrounding buildings from Winter's blasts, it may prove eventually that marble statuary can be exposed to the open air. The height of the building will be three stories, with an English basement and a mansard roof, with dormer windows. The material will be brownish red granite, from Passamaquoddy, New-Brunswick, the voussoirs of the windows being dressed with Westerly gray granite. The basement will be of the same granite as that used in the Post-office now building in this City. The shape of the building will be very nearly square, with octagonal towers in the centre and at the corners, and also at the points where the inner lines of buildings intersect. So vast a structure will involve a large expenditure, but there is a considerable sum in the hands of the association already, and it is not proposed to build it all at once. At present orders have been issued to begin with the foundations of one-half a section of the internal building running from north to south, and here it is proposed to arrange and exhibit the collection now in the Arsenal.

The Metropolitan Art Museum is also in hand, and the men are staking out the ground for it now. Its exact locality is the old deer-park in the beautiful meadows opposite Eightieth and Eighty-first streets. This building will be very much smaller, and very much lower than the other, and will, in all probability, be much sooner finished. Its materials are to be the same, and its style will also be an adaptation of the modern Gothic evolved by English architects.

New-York has waited patiently for these things, and it is pleasing to know that they are at last really in progress. One incidental good will be wrought through them which has hitherto been unsuspected. The good citizens will now be compelled to traverse a little more of the Park. They will now be inveigled up beyond Eightieth-street. In a little while they will discover the charms of the wilderness on the west side. There is a lake, or, to be more literal, a pond, which traverses most charming groves. The picnickers who go miles to find a grove are like the man in the fable, who passed years searching for fortune, and when he returned in dejection to his hearthstone the radiant goddess of the silver wings was sitting at his doorstep. The trees here are quite thick and very well grown, the grass is like velvet in the glades between, there are rocks cropping up naturally in unexpected places, covered with creeping plants that bear pretty blue flowers. And in the distance, but not remote, the murmur of a tiny waterfall makes music to the ear. Above are patches of blue sky, deep and glowing like blue fire, and slowly, lazily come sailing across huge mountains of embossed and fretted gold, rich in peaks and dark caverns and fantastic fringes. As they come overhead, a shadow sweeps over the little glades, and the birds cease their twittering and piping. The gilding disappears from the needles of the pines, and the oaks murmur fretfully. A few drops fall, and then even the noisy grasshopper stays his chirping. A deep silence prevails. Around, only a mile off on every side, are the sins and sorrows of a great City, its noises and its strivings. But there they are unheard. The cloud passes over, the sunlight returns to the pines and plays upon the turf, the sparrows resume their twitterings, the woodpeckers and the robins show themselves again, the insects renew their anthem, and the whole grove resumes its life after its throb of fear.

Up at Mount St. Vincent people are accustomed to go, because there is the restaurant, *par excellence*, of the Park. Everything here is excellent and, upon the whole, not so very dear. That is to say, it is dear, but considering the locality it might easily be dearer. This place is built somewhat irregularly, but corresponds to three sides of a quadrangle. In front is a garden which is well worth seeing and which belongs to the Park, and not in any way to the restaurant. Prof. Demker has improved upon the Parisian style of contrasting colors in flowers, by restoring those whimsically-shaped parterres which were so greatly the fashion a hundred years ago. There are parterres shaped like butterflies, Maltese crosses, true-lovers' knots, baskets, dragons, lizards and others of nondescript appearance. By judiciously mingling lines of dark leaved plants with others of silvery hue, and with the bright blossoms of the petunia and the gladiolus, the finest possible effects are produced that this style of gardening is capable of. But we prefer the massing of plants which he has effected with the Indian canna, with phlox and with the kaladium. The first named is particularly happy, and presents a wild beauty which is very impressive. A single canna with its long leaves and its orange flower, and its tall, dark stem, looks rather gawky, but when massed, and swaying with the wind, these canna plants then become weird and mysterious, and look like the reeds that grow on the rivers of the Hesperides. Phlox, too, growing in masses, has all the beauty which it shows down in the Virginia meadows, which are full of it.

Narrow Escape of Senator Nye.

The Reno *Crescent* of Aug. 10 has the following: "Senator Nye passed through Reno last evening en route for San Francisco. Returning to Carson from Lake Tahoe yesterday, the Senator met with an accident that fortunately did not, but might have resulted in an earlier redemption of his pledge to lay his bones in Nevada, than he ever contemplated, even in his most enthusiastic moments. It seems that in driving down the grade he overtook a heavy freight-wagon, the driver of which crowded his train to one side of the narrow road, and halted there to make room for the passage of the carriage. As the carriage got almost abreast of the pole-team on the freight-wagon, the long string of mules became restive, swung around into the road and started, upsetting the carriage, throwing Senator Nye in front of the forward wheels of the freight-wagon. So narrow was the escape that one-half turn more of the ponderous wheels would have crushed him into a shapeless mass. Yesterday, he was somewhat sore from his bruises.

ITALY.

Hot Weather—The Municipal Elections—Defeat of the Clericals—Working Men's Strikes—The Condition of Italian Operatives.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SIENNA, Monday, Aug. 5, 1872.

In Italy, also, there has been a week or more of extreme heat, and in some of the cities the glass has gone as high as 100° or 102°. All who are able have run off from the cities to cool and breezy places, and the bathing towns, and the valleys with mineral springs, have hardly ever been more full. Ministers and politicians are having their resting-spell, and the Alabama question and the French loan have as much interest to people here as have questions of local politics. We are finding out that Italy is as easy a country to govern as England, for which country, Sella, and Minghetti, and Bouglia, and Visconti-Venosta, have conceived a violent admiration, and have taken for their model to imitate.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The most interesting among the movements in the Italian political world, is that of the municipal elections, now that the clerical party is taking an active part. Many of these elections in the smaller towns have already taken place, with the result of the defeat of the candidates of the priests, after their best efforts were made. But it is toward Rome that general attention is directed, for that, as the chief centre of ecclesiastical influence, is the prize which the uncompromising friends of the temporal power still most ardently wish to carry away. The advocates of the old system have made up a list of their strongest men, at the head of which is Alessandro Torlonia, who has the title of Prince, and the largest fortune in Rome; honors and wealth, for the most part due to favors in monopolies and privileges conceded by the Pope to the father and founder of the family, Giovanni Torlonia, for services rendered to the Church. The organs of the Ecclesiastical Party, of which there are three or four at Rome, express more confidence of final success than can be justified by the actual state of political opinion in the capital city. Liberty of printing is taken advantage of to the utmost, and the language used has a tone of boldness and arrogance more becoming to haughty conquerors than to a party whose humiliation has been brought on by its own folly. Meanwhile, the *Punches* and *Harpers* of the opposition show no mercy to the priests, high or low, and in their comical representations, with much satirical power, hold up to merriment the toggery of a superstitious worship, with the purpose of destroying the slavish illusions of the sacerdotal order. I have never seen in Protestant countries so wide a latitude of ridicule of Catholic abuses, as for the past ten years has been indulged in Italy.

CLERICAL INFLUENCE.

The question of clerical influence is rapidly resolving itself in Italy by the progress of public opinion. The struggle of the party of the Sillabus will go on with as much obstinacy as ever with the friends of reform; but ground is gained every day by the increase of popular intelligence. Although the country swarms with members of the clerical order, there is yet no great diminution of those which the seminaries annually turn out. It has long been a habit, with young men of a certain degree of intelligence who wish to have an easy time of it, to select from among the many ways of rubbing through life, that with as little friction of anxiety as any other offered by the vocation of priest or monk. This little City of Sienna, with five and twenty thousand inhabitants, has several hundred priests, and among the institutions of instruction here is a priest's seminary, in which are nearly a hundred preparing themselves to meet future local needs. The life of most of these is one of dawdling indolence. The amount of good which a highly enlightened clergy, one accepting heartily the most advanced civilization of the age, could do in Italy, cannot be over estimated.

WORKING MEN'S STRIKES.

The strikes of operatives, in one or another branch of labor, which have run through the principal cities of Europe, have at length reached Italy, and the wide-awake City of Turin has been the scene of the first attempt made in this industrial resolution. Less anxiety is perhaps felt here than in almost any other populous country of violent demonstrations which cannot be controlled by the means which the authority has always at command. Italy has no overcrowded seats of industry, such as in great manufacturing communities produce a sharp competition among those who by the compensations of daily toil obtain the means of a lean exsistence. Fortunately for this country, the cost of the mere necessaries of life is small, and the extremely simple habits of the common people enable hundreds and thousands of families to subsist upon twenty or thirty cents of our money a day. What would an American mechanic, dissatisfied with his two or three dollars daily pay, and prone to indulge in the extravagances of our cities, say if he were acquainted with the condition of affairs here! The price of eight or ten hours labor for a good carpenter or stone-mason in the cities of Italy, is from two and a half to three francs, or fifty or sixty cents American money. In the country districts, where the cost of living is less, and in small cities like this of Sienna, the compensation is from half a franc to one franc below this. I have often stopped by the way to talk with the workmen and hear from them the story of the self-denials and privations of all sorts to themselves and families, rendered necessary by their scant compensation. In nine cases out of ten they cannot read and write, and their children, until the new effort made for popular instruction, had before them the same sad prospect of ignorance. So far as concerns the money return for their labor, the peasant class are no better off, and as for systematic instruction, or that to be obtained in school, they are on the same level. But they of the country are sufficiently well fed, and are in condition to furnish the principal part of the good muscle to be found in the army. Taken altogether, the population of agricultural districts is far better off in Italy than in either Germany or England. In going about and talking with the mechanics and farmers, one discovers what a limited idea they have of the world which lies beyond their own sphere—the great world which the courageous emigrating race of the North has discovered beyond the waves of the Atlantic. Much excellent material for American colonization service can be found in Middle and Northern Italy—hardy and honest mechanics and farmers, willing to work, and fit to enrich a country which offers a large field and good pay. But it has hardly entered the heads of many of these to leave their native localities and try their fortunes far away. By a singular contrast, it is left to the adventurers of Genoa and Sicily and Naples to ply in our cities their petty trades.

ANGELICO.

Playful Freaks of an Insane Servant Girl—She Stabs Three Persons.

From the San Francisco Alta, Aug. 17.

About 7 o'clock last evening a rumor was circulated that George H. Hallett, one of the proprietors of the Contra Costa Laundry, was assassinated at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Margaret McMonigle. The story ran that he was stabbed in the throat by Mrs. McMonigle's servant girl and bled to death. Mr. Hallett was stabbed, but his wound is not dangerous. The facts appear to be these: About nine days ago Mrs. McMonigle hired a servant, whose name is Catherine McDonald. Last evening she was told by Mrs. McMonigle to have dinner at a certain time, which she declined doing, saying that she understood another had been employed to take her place and that she would leave. Her proposition was accepted and she was told she could go. She then demanded her wages, and was told that before she was ready to leave her money would be given to her. The girl slapped the old lady in the face, and went upstairs to her room. Mr. Hallett was notified of what occurred, and went to his mother-in-law's house. He proceeded to the girl's room, which he found locked. The key not being in the lock, he opened the door with a key he had in his pocket, and as he attempted to enter the girl stabbed him twice with a dirk-knife in the face. The blade struck the cheek bone and ran down to the centre of the jaw, but no important artery is severed.

Miss Kate McMonigle, seeing her brother-in-law cut, attempted to catch the servant, when the latter stabbed her slightly on the poll with the dirk. Mrs McMurtrie, another daughter of Mrs. McMonigle, went to the assistance of her sister, struck the servant on the arm, and the knife dropped from her hand. She then caught and attempted to hold her, but the servant managed by some means to get one of her fingers in her mouth and bit it. She was secured, however, and held until two gentlemen, who heard the screams of the woman, entered the house. Believing her to be insane they tied her in her room and notified Police Officer McNamarra, whom they met. She was brought to the city prison. Dr. Hubbard was called on to attend the wounded woman and Mr. Geo. H. Hallett. Miss McMonigle's wound is not serious. The girl is supposed to be insane. This is the opinion of Mr. McMonigle, and Dr. Hubbard, from what he has heard of her actions, is of the same opinion. She denies all knowledge of the affair, and insists that she has not stabbed or injured any one. She is about thirty, or perhaps thirty-five years of age, but she says she is only seventeen. No charge has been entered against her yet.

NARRAGANSETT PIER.

An Overcrowded Watering-Place—Latest Arrivals.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Friday, Aug. 23, 1872.

Like its more formidable rivals, this quiet watering resort is enjoying a most prosperous season. I have the landlords' testimony for stating that the present season is the best (pecuniarily, of course,) that they have ever had in their brief history as a Summer resort. The "season" commenced early, and from present appearances, it will continue late. The recent sultry weather has brought large numbers to the Pier. Not a day has passed lately but that the hotel proprietors have been obliged to refuse applications, not only by person, but by letter and telegram, for accommodations. Many of the hotels have been obliged to put in their parlors cot-beds, on account of the scarcity of sleeping-room. A wag remarked the other day at the Continental that these cots arranged in the parlor reminded him more of a hospital in the late war than of a hotel palor.

Amusements are plentiful and varied, and unlike many other resorts, the guests strive to inform each other of any social entertainment to be held at their hotels. By this excellent plan, as many who desire are made acquainted with the fact, and, of course, avail themselves of the entertainment, whatever it may be. It will be seen by this arrangement that no two entertainments occur at the same time, and the pleasures are thereby lengthened. One favorite pleasure is stepping on board the steamer Florence and going over to Newport, which place is reached after a delightful sail of forty minutes, and return after a visit of about three hours. The wharf, however, from which the steamer starts is in a wretched condition. It is unplanked, and there is not even a foot-path, and one is obliged to stumble over huge bowlders, stones, bales, boxes, &c., to reach the road. This is a great drawback, and should be attended to before the Pier loses any of its well-earned popularity.

From 10 o'clock till 2 all are supposed to visit the beach, which is but a short distance from the principal hotels. Some go to look on, others to form delightful little groups by themselves upon the rocks; but a far larger portion of the vast number go for the express purpose of bathing in Neptune's domain. After refreshing themselves with this delightful pastime, a stampede takes place to the "Studio"—not because any artistic productions are there to be seen, but where the thirsty crowd regale itself with refreshments, cool and refreshing drinks, &c. The "Studio" answers to Narragansett Pier what Mood's does to Saratoga. Here may be found each day the sterner sex with scores of pretty damsels sipping cobblers after the bath. Saratoga potatoes, curled and crisped, punches, lemonade, cobblers, ice-cream and various other materials are here prepared, and give its patrons a keen appetite for the 3 o'clock dinner. Upstairs is a billiard-room, and adjoining is a bowling-alley, which afford amusement for many. The apartments themselves are not inviting, as the building is but a rude structure, but when one gets inside he forgets all about that as he gazes with amazement at the crowds within, all richly attired in Summer garments. It is alive with good cheer and sociability.

The Fair for the benefit of St. Peter's Chapel, held last week, was a decided success. The guests at the hotels were the principal movers in this laudable enterprise, and its success, financially and otherwise, was owing to the interest they took in the matter. A picture representing a scene on Silver Lake was drawn by Erastus Corning, Esq., of Albany, and netted eighty dollars by tickets. An easy chair, worth thirty dollars, was drawn by Miss Morrell, of Philadelphia; two pictures painted by Heade, the artist from New-York, the first representing a scene at the Pier, while the other was a scene in Brazil, were sold by tickets and brought two hundred dollars to the fair. After the close an impromptu hop took place, and it was, indeed, a brilliant affair. It is estimated that upward of two thousand dollars was cleared, free from all expenses, and that, together with the proceeds from the reading by Charlotte Cushman, of Newport, will materially aid the Society in liquidating their debt.

Among the latest arrivals are Commodore Dupont, United States Navy; Mme. L. Louis, of Savannah; H. T. Skelding, Pay-master United States Navy, from Washington; Joseph H. Potter and James Boss, of Wyoming; C. Van Rensselaer and family, and Col. Warren, of New-York; Major-Gen. J. A. Grover, of Washington; Hon. S. F. Butterworth, of San Francisco; Dr. Neftel, of New-York; L. de Nouse, of the French Legation at New-York, and Dr. Laney, of London, England. Mr. Alexander Thain, of New-York, has purchased two building lots up on the Heights for three hundred dollars each, and Mr. John Hood, of the same place, has also purchased two lots, one for $280, and the other for $180. Many more New-Yorkers anticipate buying at an auction sale to be held soon.

A LONG AND QUICK RIDE.

Forty Miles on Horseback in Two Hours.

From the Detroit Post.

The announcement that Chan Reticker, better known as the "California Boy," whose wonderful performances in the saddle have won for him a wide celebrity, would ride fifty miles in three hours, drew quite a fair number of ladies and gentlemen to the Hamtramck race-course Saturday afternoon.

To enable the young horseman to execute his arduous undertaking, a dozen fleet California ponies were in waiting near the grand stand, thus enabling the rider to change horses at the end of each mile. Mr. Reticker has upward of thirty of these ponies, all selected for their speed and bottom, but it was not necessary to bring them all into requisition for this race. Four experienced grooms, who also travel with the horseman, were in attendance. At precisely 2:51 o'clock "Chan" stepped briskly from his dressing-room in the judges' stand and signaled for the first horse to be brought up. Reticker is a well-built, active young fellow, and was dressed in a jockey costume, consisting of blue shirt with wide rolling collar and white cuffs, white corduroy knee-breeches, white stockings, stout riding-shoes, and a red, white and blue cap. He is about twenty-two years of age, and for the last ten years has almost literally lived in the saddle. He was for a long time in the employ of the Adams Express Company on the Plains, and when but twelve years of age rode a pony express from St. Joseph to Sacramento.

The wiry little pony was brought up, pawing and prancing, and so eager for a start that it seemed a rather difficult undertaking for the rider to mount. With one bound, however, he was in the Mexican saddle, and the pony being released, made a tremendous spring and was off like a rocket. The little sorrel went flying down the backstretch and past the half-mile post in 1:05, when his rider evidently checked his speed, and he came in under a steady pull in 2:26. As Reticker reached the stand he leaped from his pony, sprang into the saddle of the fresh horse which the grooms brought out, and was off again before the spectators got through applauding. On this and the succeeding circuits of the track he took his time, coming in in 2:24 and 2:33. Reticker then took a swallow of ice-water, and, mounting his horse, started off at a pace which indicated fast time. He came in in 2:12. Mile after mile was accomplished by the dashing rider, who exhibited no signs of fatigue and rode as if he rather enjoyed it. At the conclusion of the sixteenth mile Reticker mounted an ugly, vicious sorrel pony, who admirably answered to the description of Mark Twain's celebrated bucking horse. Several minutes were lost in endeavoring to induce the animal to do anything except stand on his hind legs, when he suddenly manifested a strong disposition to lie down, and "the Boy" was compelled to dismount and take another steed. On the seventeenth turn of the track he made up for lost time, coming home in 2:07, the fastest time of the race. The first twenty miles were made in fifty-five minutes, and the twenty-five miles in one hour and nine minutes. Reticker then retired to his dressing-room and rested for nearly ten minutes, when he remounted and continued his ride. It was then plainly to be seen that he would accomplish his feat within the allotted time and have considerable time to spare, so it was decided not to prolong the race beyond the fortieth mile. This was accomplished in 2:30, making the entire distance, including stoppages and changes, in one hour and fifty-six minutes. As this left him one hour and four minutes in which to ride the remaining ten miles, the spectators announced themselves as satisfied, and the race was ended.

KILPATRICK AND HIS SUIT.

Opinions of the Press on Kilpatrick's "Raid."

From the Brooklyn Eagle.

It seems, however, that the course Kilpatrick pursued was in the nature of a persecution, and that his design was to put Mr. Jennings where it is not his or the *Eagle's* fault that they haven't put the members of the Tammany Ring long ago, that is, in jail. Such a design was petty or monstrous, according as one views it. It was certainly related to no vindication of Kilpatrick and to no refutation of the charge complained of. The General who so "thundered in the index" seems, using a scarcely Shakespearean phrase, "to have come out at the little end of the horn." As to Kilpatrick's attempt to incarcerate and then indict the editor of the *Times*, his failure to do so, with all the conditions in his favor, shows that he must be found on legal examination about what he impresses one with being on first sight. We have always considered him to be a desirable addition to neither party, and to the military and civil service of no country, and we don't feel called upon, because he is mouthing for Greeley, to abate a particle of the disgust he inspired one with when mouthing for Grant. He isn't a Radical nuisance or a Liberal nuisance, but a nuisance *per se*, and the Grand Jury of New-York did just right.

From the New-York Independent.

But, whatever the facts about Gen. Kilpatrick's personal purity, it is certain that his departure from the Republican ranks is considered no loss in New-Jersey. In 1868 he offered to stump the State if he could receive $200 a night; but the New-Jersey State Republican Committee thought it ridiculous to pay such a price to a man of Kilpatrick's wealth, who was looking for political preferment in the State. Accordingly, leaving his own State to go Democratic by 3,000 majority, he went to Massachusetts, where he is said to have got his price, though his services there did not defeat the election of Benjamin F. Butler. Last Fall he turned up again as an eager contestant for the Republican nomination as Governor of New-Jersey. Beaten by Mr. Walsh, he left the Convention in such ill-temper as to disgust everybody. After a few days he concluded that he had only injured himself, and made a speech for Walsh at Jersey City, and telegraphed from there to the Republican Committee, offering to stump the State for the nominee. But when his terms were learned, they were found to be more than the Committee thought his services worth, and during the rest of the canvass he kept silence. So sore a man could not be expected to see any good in Grant.

From the Marysville (Cal.) Daily Appeal.

The NEW-YORK TIMES does not scare worth a cent. Gen. Kilpatrick, who disgraced himself and his office in South America, and is now one of Greeley's leading fuglemen, recently brought a libel suit against that paper for referring in no complimentary terms to his disreputable ministerial career. The TIMES was, no doubt, expected to back down very promptly, but to the dismay of Kilpatrick and his Greeleyite admirers, it does nothing of the sort, but actually dares the General to bring on his bears, and promises to give him a good overhauling when it gets him into the witness box. The TIMES has fought the Tammany Ring too long and vigorously to be afraid of chickadee bloviators of the Kilpatrick school.

From the Utica Morning Herald.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, New-York City, has risen without finding an indictment against Louis Jennings, editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, for an alleged libel of Gen. Kilpatrick. The paragraph complained of did not originate in the NEW-YORK TIMES, but with the Democratic Press, and was first published when Gen. Kilpatrick was United States Minister to Chili. For all these years the charge has remained unanswered, at least Gen. Kilpatrick has never taken legal steps to vindicate himself. At this late day, when the charge was republished by the NEW-YORK TIMES, an appeal is made to the Courts. The case is brought in a Police Court, for the purpose, it is said, that speedy justice may be had. The case has had a speedy investigation, with a result not beneficial to the reputation of Gen. Kilpatrick. In refusing to find an indictment, the Grand Jury did not pass upon the truth of the charge; this question was perhaps not deliberated upon. The members of the jury were, most likely, influenced wholly by the conduct of the General. For years he has lived under this imputation without seeking to be relieved from it, and must in the present instance be influenced by a desire other than to purge his name of a stain. This view of the case is that of every dispassionate person. The character of every individual is sacred, and the law should shield it against unwarranted attacks. But the law should not be made an instrument of oppression, or for abridging the freedom of the Press. The law of libel is necessary to keep guerrillas in order, but the most powerful agent for preserving public morals and guarding society against bad men is a responsible Press absolutely free.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The attempt of Gen. Kilpatrick to secure the indictment of the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES has resulted in complete and ignoble failure. The TIMES boldly stood by its guns and declared its readiness to meet Kilpatrick in court and vindicate its assertion. Even the *Tribune* is now constrained to say, "the presumption is in favor of the TIMES and against the complainant." Poor Kilpatrick! He is a fine champion of the "reform" of the civil service.

From the Rochester Democrat.

As we anticipated, Gen. Kilpatrick does not propose to compel Mr. Louis J. Jennings, managing editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, to sustain the so-called "libel" upon him—the New-York Post-office is too easy of access for the risk of proof to be taken! What the charges are against him, and what kind of a man this vagrant libeler of the President is, we will let the Rochester *Union* tell. In its issue of Nov. 3, 1868, the *Union* copied a letter written by Gen. Forrest, in which he denounced Kilpatrick's "unprincipled and indecent libels," characterized him as an "impostor" and "a base counterfeit," &c., &c. The *Union* said that Kilpatrick had been "officially and personally a disgrace to the country," and is "decidedly a bad egg;" and copied an accusation made by Gen. Butler that he had once "disciplined him for taking credit in an official report for an exploit performed by another man," and "was once sent to the Old Capitol Prison for stealing mules."

From the Pittsburg Despatch.

Poor Killpatrick! Who shall condole with him? His bill before the Grand Jury of New-York against the TIMES, has been returned *ignoramus*. The gallant General fought many battles, drank a great deal of whisky, visited Chili, was recalled, went into the Greeley movement, and low, coarse abuse of Grant—and got told of some of his peculiarities. Thereupon he instituted a libel suit that did not exactly prosper.

From the Daily Fredonian, New-Brunswick.

Gen. Hugh Judson has not succeeded in procuring an indictment against the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES for libel. But he shouldn't despair. Like Scovel, he wants a character, and if he only persists in his efforts *he will undoubtedly get it.*

From the Hartford Evening Post.

It is too bad that Kilpatrick fails, through the obstinacy of his Grand Jury, to get the editor of the TIMES indicted. The editor called Kilpatrick, in the TIMES, a hoodlum, or words to that effect, and the Grand Jury believe the charge was true. There is positively no way for a man of such smarting virtue as Kilpatrick's to get himself vindicated unless he can get the people to see how virtuous he is—and the people can't see it.

From the New-Haven Palladium.

The indictment for libel which he brought against the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES has been squelched by the Grand Jury, and the *Tribune*, which in the meanest way hounded him on to bring the suit, now turns on him and says the presumption is against him. The fact is, Kilpatrick would not venture to have his character overhauled by the lawyers. If he did even the Greeley men would be compelled to get rid of him. As it is, they are sick of him.

From the Bangor (Me.) Whig & Courier.

In his recent blustering raid upon the Republican Press for alluding to the scandalous stories concerning him published in detail by Democratic papers, Gen. Hugh Judson Kilpatrick attempted to make a grand *coup* by bringing a criminal complaint against the editor of the NEW-YORK TIMES, for libel, with the purpose, it has been alleged, of causing the arrest of that gentleman at an hour when the Court should not be in session to receive bail, thus to afford Kilpatrick revenge and the Greeley papers with a sensation to offset the damaging effect of his stumping tour in Maine. The *Tribune* used all its influence to procure an indictment, actuated by its hatred of the TIMES, but the Grand Jury refused to take action on the complaint, whereupon the *Tribune* confessed the failure.

From the Troy Times.

Gen. Kilpatrick seems bound to win the distinction of being the grossest and shamefulest maligner of Grant among all his opponents. His statements, which are made with the positiveness characteristic of the intense egotist, are shown, one after the other, to be pure inventions or fabrications, without the smallest foundation in fact. How Kilpatrick calumniated Grant in respect to his treatment of Rawlins has been thoroughly exposed in our columns by a correspondent who heard Senator Conkling state the facts, which are within his personal knowledge. Kilpatrick is so offensive in his personal calumnies that he is frequently rebuked by the intelligent men in the audience. The Burlington *Free Press* of Monday says: "We are informed that Gen. Kilpatrick was so coarse in his abuse of Gen. Grant, in his speech at St. Albans, Friday, that he was violently hissed; so much so that he proceeded with his speech with some difficulty. The General complains of the cold reception he meets with in Northern Vermont."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 25, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

The New-York Times.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Some of Senator ROBERTSON's friends are less judicious than they might be. It was incumbent on the Convention at Utica to choose the strongest man for Governor that they could find. It is no "attack" upon "Senator ROBERTSON's character" to say that he was *not* the strongest man. But because the party did not nominate him, his adherents declare that they will "go for GREELEY." The Mr. ANTHON, who made an impertinent speech at the Convention, follows it up with an impertinent letter to us, in which he says that we "cruelly assailed Senator ROBERTSON's character." Now the following is absolutely the only passage we have hitherto published concerning Senator ROBERTSON—let our readers look at this "frightful attack" on a man's character:

> "The correspondents say that a number of the delegates talk of nominating Senator ROBERTSON, of Westchester, for Governor. We hope that wiser counsels will guide the Convention."

These are the four lines about which so great an outcry has been raised. If ANTHON, or people like him, suppose that we shall allow them to dictate to us what we shall or shall not publish, they will find themselves mistaken. ANTHON half threatens that he, too, will go over to GREELEY. If he will only vote for the Republican ticket on the condition that we permit him to gag the TIMES, the sooner he "goes over" the better.

Mr. GREELEY's organ has at last been endowed with power to see the political situation as it is, and is now of opinion that—

> "There are no doubt Liberals and Democrats enough in the United States to elect Mr. GREELEY President in November. Whether they will do it or not is another question."

Not content with this plain admission, it further says:

> "We are likely to be beaten unless we do more than we are doing now to get our men into the field and secure recruits from among the wavering and dissatisfied."

This sounds very different from those songs of victory the organ has been grinding out since the Baltimore Convention. Not long ago, if anybody had intimated that any Democrat was "wavering" or "dissatisfied" in his support of GREELEY, he would have been treated to a volley of epithets which Mr. GREELEY himself could scarcely have surpassed. Now, says the *Tribune*, "we are likely to be beaten." There are some "wavering and dissatisfied." It is very sad for the Greeleyites—but they will find the wavering and dissatisfied increase in number every day.

GOV. HOFFMAN has done nothing more than was proper under the circumstances, in appointing a Commission to investigate the management of the Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum, as well as that of other asylums for the insane. As the Governor says of the Bloomingdale institution, "it is subject to no supervision of the public authorities;" but we hope and believe that its managers will place no obstacle in the way of the investigation which is desired, and which being in the hands of Attorney-General BARLOW, Prof. M. B. ANDERSON and Dr. HUN will be rigidly impartial. Serious charges have been made against the asylum. In a matter which so closely concerns society as the confinement and care of lunatics, it will not do to permit even the suspicion of abuses, and we hope the Commission will be given every facility to discover any which may exist, in order that a remedy may be applied as speedily as possible.

It is observed that the names of several of the Presidential electors nominated at the Utica Convention are incorrectly spelled as printed in the newspapers. It is therefore desirable that the proper persons in the respective Congressional districts, or the candidates themselves, communicate to the Chairman of the Republican State Committee the proper spelling of the names of electoral candidates, and the post-office address of the same.

New Revelations from Cincinnati.

In his Avondale speech—printed exclusively in the TIMES of Saturday—Judge HOADLEY, of Ohio, has furnished much valuable information concerning the purposes of those who took a prominent part in the Cincinnati "movement," until it culminated in the absurdity of its nominations. Judge HOADLEY was foremost in this movement from the beginning until that culmination was reached, and the facts which he states being largely within his personal knowledge, cannot, to that extent, be disputed.

There is much in this speech that brings into a clearer light than ever before the incongruous aims of the several leaders, as well as the adroit and unscrupulous trickery by which Mr. GREELEY captured a movement, opposed in all its distinctive declarations and details to every political profession and practice of his life. It was the aim of the sincere Reformers, who at first gave vitality to the affair, to secure cessation of land grants, revenue reform, civil service reform and the profound reconciliation of the country, but Judge HOADLEY says:

> "Mr. GREELEY has been in time past no foe to land grants, nor is the character of Mr. GREELEY such as to warrant those who had hoped another issue from the Cincinnati Convention in supporting him. His support of that nefarious bill which gave to that now convicted scoundrel, Judge BARNARD, the exclusive jurisdiction to grant injunctions and appoint receivers in the City of New-York; his partnership with TWEED in the manufacture of tobacco, while in his newspaper condemning those who use it as blackguards; his Fourierism, his 'on to Richmond,' his support of and faith in the bill by which Congress attempted to stop all traffic in gold, and the bill they were compelled to repeal within a month after its passage, so signal was its failure; in short, his whimsical, his erratic, his crotchety course stamps him as a public man of eminent unwisdom, whom the American people would today be as foolish to make President as they would have been to have trusted him with the power which ABRAHAM LINCOLN wisely exercised in the matter of the Niagara Falls Conference."

In addition to all this, Mr. GREELEY had always been a persistent seeker for office for himself and his friends; had uniformly acted on the theory that the public offices are legitimate rewards for political services; and had been all his life known as an unreasoning advocate of protection. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn from Judge HOADLEY that there was great alarm among the genuine Reformers when Mr. GREELEY and his protectionist followers, who were not within the terms of the call for the Convention, "offered to bring to the aid of the movement the powerful support of the New-York *Tribune*, a compact and organized party in the State of New-York—the Tammany Republicans—under the lead of Senator FENTON and a powerful number of protectionist allies."

Nor are we surprised to be informed that Mr. GREELEY's followers, having been admitted, "gained the control of the Convention." He was the only person who had any organized power behind him, and that power being Tammany Hall, it was inevitable that it should dominate the inchoate mass at Cincinnati which was dignified with the name of a Convention.

The revelations of Judge HOADLEY as to the jugglery by which the tariff plank of the Cincinnati platform was formed are very interesting, and especially valuable from the fact that he was a member of the Committee on Resolutions, so that he speaks with full knowledge of the matter. Mr. GREELEY, in his anxiety to get into the movement, which he hoped might elevate him to the Presidency, had signed the New-York call, in which he said that Federal taxation should be imposed for revenue, and so adjusted as to make the burden on the people as light as possible; and the Reformers naturally looked with suspicion upon a declaration which was in direct antagonism to the political economy he had preached for thirty years, and up to that very hour. When the Committee on Resolutions was appointed and retired, the Reformers were amazed to find a majority to be Protectionists. It was essential to the plans of the Tammany conspirators that there should be no unequivocal declarations in favor of revenue reform, and the real Reformers struggled in vain to obtain the indorsement by the packed Committee of the Missouri resolution. In its stead, the meaningless jumble of words, with which the country is familiar, was adopted after much time and labor had been expended in making it mean as little as possible.

The Convention which had thus gone widely astray, both in its candidates and its declarations, from the aspirations with which it had set out, has naturally in its end belied the promises and disappointed the hopes of those who through it sought the good of the country, and has placed those who still cling to it on the level of the lowest intriguers for power. Most significant of the revelations of Judge HOADLEY, is his statement that Senator SCHURZ contemplated at the outset the utter annihilation of the Democratic Party, and advised taking measures to this end. He also said, in a conference with the Cincinnati Reformers months before the Convention met:

> "The conditions, '*sine qua non*,' of the success of our wishes, of the value of our Government, was the disintegration and death of the Democratic Party, and that he could advise no Republican to vote outside the ranks of his party until the Democracy were willing to join in such a movement as he suggested."

But the Democrats were shrewder than SCHURZ, and not only did not join in the movement he suggested, but kept their party organization, and made the nominees of Cincinnati their candidates, with the hope of being able through their aid to preserve their organization, to augment their membership in Congress, but above all to reinstate the New-York plunderers in power. It is not singular, in view of these facts, that days before the Convention met Judge STALLO said that he regarded "the movement as having become a partnership of God, Devil & Company, which would surely come to grief."

Judge HOADLEY has given the country direct evidence that while a genuine desire for reform dictated the course of many of those who entered into the Cincinnati movement, it was seized almost at its beginning by the Tammany Republican conspirators, and managed thereafter for their exclusive benefit, until the Democratic Party laid hold of it to keep life a little longer in their organization, with the "hope of better things in the future." That result being reached, all those who had regard for consistency, or who did not let personal rancor override principle, abandoned the movement. SCHURZ adheres to it, and is advising Republicans to vote Democratic State tickets. Let all Republicans, but especially those having aspirations for reform in Government, read the speech of Judge HOADLEY, so that they may be able to judge aright the motives of men who began a political movement for the disintegration of the Democratic Party, and are now actively at work to keep it intact.

Tweed.

That there are fools and dishonest folks in the world is a fact unfortunately only too well established. The man who wrote and the man who published the following letter (from yesterday's *Tribune*) are very fair examples of both classes:

TWEED AND THE "TIMES."

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: The TIMES, when speaking of Tammany thieves, mentions the names of HALL, SWEENY and others, very often, but the name of TWEED never. Why is this? The omission of this name from its list of GREELEY's supporters, published a few days ago, was, it is claimed, an oversight. How does it account for its continued oversight?

NEW-YORK, Aug. 22, 1872. H. K.

Of course, our readers do not need to be informed that "H. K." is an idiot. But the Greeley managers must know perfectly well that they are putting forward deliberate untruths. Here is an extract from our campaign edition—of which we have already printed and sold **250,000**—the paper from which "H. K." says TWEED's name is omitted:

> "WM. M. TWEED, indicted for felony, misdemeanor, and conspiracy. The Boss Thief of the world."

Again, here are passages from two leading articles published in the TIMES during the past week:

> "The last dodge to which we shall refer today is this: We, the Republicans, having utterly destroyed the Tammany Ring, are now to be accused of entering into an alliance with them—in the teeth of the fact that every leading person connected with that Ring is shouting for GREELEY. And who are the accusers? Why, the very men and papers that denied the guilt of the Tammany thieves, and did their utmost to shield them from justice."—*Aug. 22.*
>
> "TWEED is about to contribute out of his plunderings half a million to help elect GRANT."
>
> "The *World*, which publishes the above, cannot be ignorant that it is an utter untruth. We shall take the trouble to denounce it as such as often as it is repeated, until at last even the *World* will be ashamed of it. The *World* earnestly defended the Tammany Ring while we were attacking it. But we won the day—and now the *World* has the impudence to turn round and try to tie TWEED round our necks. The public have longer memories for facts than the *World*. It cannot throw the reproach of Tammanyism upon the party which demolished Tammany."—*Aug. 23.*
>
> "We do not, indeed, stand any chance of winning over such Democrats as are willing to support Mr. GREELEY—men ready to follow a life-long antagonist in order that they may obtain power and revolutionize the Government. We can have no parley with politicians of this class. If they were willing to come over to us, we could not accept their support, any more than we could allow TWEED, SWEENY or A. OAKEY HALL to act with us."—*Aug. 24.*

Scarcely a day passes without some such passages as the above appearing in our columns. Yet, in the face of all this, a man who gives lectures inculcating honesty in journalism publishes the assertion that the TIMES now omits all mention of TWEED's name! This is slightly more preposterous than the *Tribune's* foolish claim that it began the fight against BARNARD in 1871, when the TIMES had been exposing his misconduct systematically for years previously.

"Is there a limit to lying?" was the title of one of the *Tribune's* articles yesterday. It appears that there is not, where the Professor of Journalism is concerned.

The Dangers of the Deep.

In that amazing book, *Monte Christo*, DUMAS makes his hero do some wonderful things. It is hard to tell whether the mental or the physical exploits of Edmond Dantes are the most stupendous, but among the latter, the manner of his escape from the Château d'If is, perhaps, usually thought the most incredible. It will be remembered that, after completing his education with the Abbé Faria, the future Count of Monte Christo is sewed up in a sack and flung, with a thirty-six-pound shot lashed to his heels, over a lofty precipice into the Mediterranean. Unstunned by this terrific plunge, Dantes not only cuts himself loose from the sack and the cannon ball, but swims gayly off a distance of nine miles or so, to find safety at the end of his journey, and to prepare for the career of wealth and vengeance that awaits him in the future.

To most people this achievement appears simply impossible; and, considering the length and character of Dantes' imprisonment just before, it probably was so. Yet there are plenty of examples, besides those of LEANDER and Lord BYRON, to show that practice and resolution enable people to perform extraordinary feats in the water, such as look hardly less fabulous on a first view than that of Dantes. The yearly bathing season, with its more than average list of casualties, suggests the utility of urging more attention to the subject of swimming than is commonly given. Valuable lives have been lost this Summer by the score, for the want of a little practical knowledge which every individual with normal health, legs and arms, can acquire, and which no one who can possibly help it has any business to neglect. Within a few days a young man fell overboard from a small boat in perfectly smooth water, close to Staten Island, and drowned almost within reach of his two able-bodied companions, who remained helplessly in the boat. Neither of the three could swim, and the same fatal scene has been witnessed repeatedly during the Summer at nearly every watering-place on the coast.

Such accidents have been equally numerous of late in England, and the fact has led to the formation of a society which might wisely find a counterpart among ourselves. On the 10th of August was held, on the Serpentine, in London, the first annual exhibition of the "National Swimming Association," a body of which the Duke of Teck is President, and many well-known persons, among whom is Mr. ASHBURY, the yachtsman, are Vice-Presidents. The object of the Association is, of course, to encourage the practice of swimming, and to this end various prizes were given and contested for with great vigor and remarkable results. The report of the exhibition suggests that some of the time now bestowed in this country on base-ball and kindred sports might very profitably be given to the culture of an art which, healthful and pleasurable in itself, may so often be made instrumental in saving human life. Some odd things were done at the exhibition—none, we believe, that are unprecedented, but still worthy of note as showing what may be readily done with practice, and that the exploit of DUMAS' hero is not so utterly preposterous as is often supposed. One of the races was an "aquatic steeple-chase," in which boats had to be dived under and booms vaulted over. Two performers jumped into the river with their clothes on, swam a hundred yards, undressed in the water, and returned. A still more accomplished professor of natation had his hands tied by a police inspector, and swam a hundred yards thus encumbered. Subsequently his feet were likewise securely lashed, and thus, deprived of the use of both arms and legs, the artist repeated his journey over the same course. Many other strange feats were performed, including diving and bringing up various submerged articles, all the performers being attended by boats belonging to the Humane Society, in order to guard against accident. The exhibition is pronounced by the London journals a complete success, and it is hoped that gratifying results will accrue from the labors and teachings of the Association.

The fact that yachting has become so favorite a sport in America, furnishes good reason and good facilities for the establishment of a New-York or a National Society like the London one. In a maritime nation like this, swimming should be a universal accomplishment, but the current lists of casualties show how far this is from being the case. Practice, it should be remembered, and plenty of it, is the *sine qua non* in the matter. The fantastic baronet in *Sandford and Merton*, who tried to learn swimming by sprawling on a sofa and imitating a frog in a basin before him, had his labor for his pains. His theory was good, but to learn to swim he must take to the water. We hope our enthusiastic friends of the yachts and canoes will give attention to a subject, the importance of which they can so accurately estimate, and which is attested by lists of melancholy accidents that grow longer every year.

Fruitless Figuring.

Some gentlemen with more enthusiasm than discretion are busying themselves, as is usual at this stage of a Presidential contest, in making up tables wherein the States are divided with mathematical exactness between GRANT and GREELEY. The preponderance is always on the side of the candidate supported by these extraordinary prophets, who know in August how every State will vote in November.

One of the most startling of these tables has appeared in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and gives the Greeleyites the satisfactory information that their nominee is to have 285 electoral votes, which is 91 votes more than enough to elect him. This highly gratifying result is reached by the simple process of boldly claiming the States which are necessary to attain it. Having counted New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana to get "within two of enough," the prophet adds Pennsylvania, and exclaims, "This elects with twenty-seven to spare." But not content with this triumph, he proceeds to overload Mr. GREELEY by adding North Carolina, Florida, Ohio, Illinois, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Such imaginary statistics as these perhaps amuse the statisticians, and as they do no harm, there is no especial reason to complain of them as paraded by the Democracy. But some Republicans have gone into the business of their manufacture, and against this we must protest. Every moment of time from now until election can be profitably employed in doing what is necessary to make the counting up of the States voting for GRANT a pleasant employment after the election. The preparation of these tables may, therefore, be postponed with great propriety to that time; and if, in the meanwhile, the Republicans do their whole duty in the enlightenment of their fellow-citizens, they will have some figures to show on election night that will astonish the unscrupulous traders in politics.

Chivalry Revived.

The late attempt at Saratoga to revive in the North the chivalric sports of the tourney, appears to have had no more success than the previous essay a year or two ago at Prospect Park. However magnanimous and picturesque may be in itself the spectacle of a number of parti-colored young gentlemen on horseback, trying very hard not to fall off while they thrust a pole through a suspended ring, it appeals to but unsympathetic eyes on this side of the Potomac. The gallant knights, though arrayed like Solomon in all his glory, would still to prosaic common sense recall nothing more elevated or high-minded than a parcel of circus-riders. If horsemanship is to be cultivated in the North, it is plainly to be by other means than a revival of the tournament.

But if the Glen Mitchell jousting failed of its primary object, it seems to have gone some way to renew another sport of chivalry closely allied to it, but in this quarter of the world, at least, now fallen into like decay. Some unlucky difference among two of the fiery cavaliers, some open and maddening preference shown by the Queen of Love and Beauty, some issue of that jealousy that even knightly souls may sometimes harbor, has transported them to such heights of fury as only a duel will satisfy. So, if rumor is to be believed, a combat *à outrance*, has been resolved on, and all Saratoga is on tiptoe for a most delightful and sanguinary event. If these desperate spirits have really determined on a hostile meeting, we beg to offer them an almost obvious suggestion which will make their encounter not only less dangerous, while no more ridiculous than the ordinary duel, but conducive in no slight degree to the success of their pet pastime. Instead of resorting to such commonplace devices as pistols, swords, or double-barreled shot-guns, let them boldly resolve on riding a real joust, *à la barrière*, with lance and sword and battle-axe. The swords might be appropriately of lath, and the battle-axe of pasteboard, while for lances clothes-poles will serve admirably; they will not be expected to hurt each other, but with a sufficient supply of ribbons, and banners, and trumpeting, the affair will make a most excellent show, and furnish a fitting end to the preceding revelries of the lists. All Saratoga, of course, would go to see it, and the gate-money—or shall we, after the fashion of even an older pastime, call it the ring-money?—might be divided between the combatants. This certainly seems to us the only logical way of settling such a dispute, and if either or both of the good knights, as is most likely, has his bones broken by tumbling from his horse, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has been not only a consistent as well as a *preux chevalier*, but that he has afforded a vast deal of amusement to his suffering fellow-creatures. And that, in weather like this, is an achievement of which any true knight may well be proud.

Heat Madness.

Statisticians, who have given attention to the subject, assert that crimes of all sorts, especially crimes attended with violence, increase during the Summer months. If this be so, in such fierce heat as has visited us with but brief intermission since the beginning of July, there has been surely provocation sufficient to verify the most sanguinary figures. The burning rays that stir amiability itself into unwonted petulence and irritation, may well excite a morose temper into murderous frenzy. For a word or a look, men quarrel with their dearest friends under the influence of this Midsummer madness, until it really seems as though those blazing skies heated the passions into tinder, which a single spark suffices to set on fire.

But whether or not such a result is fairly attributable to the thermometer, certain it is that murders of late all over the country have been appallingly frequent. Hereabouts, hardly a day passes without the papers chronicling one or more—generally, too, for the most trivial causes. Now, a step-father quarrels with his step-son about a tea-cup, and stabs him to death. A laborer at New-Rochelle takes umbrage at two fellow-workmen for leaving his shanty, where they have been boarding, and meeting them successively on the road, beats their brains out with a stone. A canal-boat superintendent has some words with the foreman of his laborers, the fatal knife is again brought into requisition, and he, too, is now lying at the point of death. Even the very babies appear to have been inoculated with the deadly mania, and stab and cut as readily as their elders. The latest addition to the list of assassins, that bid fair to fill our City Prison to overflowing, is a boy of twelve, who, on Thursday, stabbed his playmate with a pocket-knife. And these are scarcely one-half of the murders reported as occurring in the City, or its immediate vicinity, within the last three or four days.

In remoter parts of the country the bloody frenzy takes on even a more relentless aspect, and is satisfied not with the sacrifice of single lives, but only with murders at wholesale. Since Sunday last we have had reports of three of the most shocking slaughters ever recorded, even in the murder annals of the West and South. First came the news of the horrible butchery of men, women, and children on the Natchez steamboat. Then Missouri made haste to rival this atrocity with another still more dreadful. Casual curiosity discovers in the wagon of a passing peddler, at a little town called Clermont, five dead bodies—an entire family, father, mother, two children, and the wife's brother—whom the wretched driver confesses he had been hired to carry off by their murderer at Holton, Kansas. This ghastly freight he had actually driven for five days. Again, two respectable and well-to-do Illinois famers have a difficulty about a dog; and to settle it, one of them deliberately rides over to his neighbor's place with a shot-gun, and coolly pours its contents into the other's body. The victim dies instantly, his wife is so shocked by the event as to die in giving premature birth to still-born twins, and the murderer, on the next night, is taken forcibly from jail by a mob, and hung. Is there not here a chapter of horrors such as hardly any other civilized country could furnish?

Reading of such things, one can hardly avoid giving a certain amount of faith to the theory of the statisticians. And if such be the effect of hot weather, we have a motive, even more powerful than a desire to be rid of manifold physical discomforts and inconveniences, for praying that the reign of the baleful dog-star may speedily end.

A Name Wanted and Furnished.

SHAKESPEARE, having said that a rose by any other name will smell as sweet, the coalitionists supporting GREELEY evidently infer that by taking a multitude of names they have a chance of finding favor with the public under some one of them. We cannot imagine any other reason for that diversity in nomenclature which has made the hybrids so perplexing in this campaign. In all late Presidential campaigns, we have had the two parties arrayed under distinct names, and marshaled on unequivocal issues. There is nothing of this sort now.

Naturally enough, a party without principles is without a name by which it can be known wherever it seeks votes for its candidate. Having its birth in the unnatural alliance of the disappointed ambition of GREELEY, with the unprincipled desire for power of the Seymours and Doolittles, it is a monstrosity in politics that must deny its parentage and wander through the land, assuming various disguises of name and appearance, to give it the faintest chance of success. Thus far it has been called "Liberal," "Liberal Republican," "Conservative" and "Democrat," in the several places where it has become known. Great care in the several localities has been taken to use the name least likely to rub the prejudices of the people the wrong way. In such States as Maine and Wisconsin, where the Democrats have become accustomed to the word Republican, it is safe—even politic—to call the faction "Liberal Republicans," which is therefore freely used. But this would never do in Virginia and North Carolina, where the hybrids style themselves Conservatives and the Republicans "niggers;" hence the Greeley Republicans are forced to be contented with a simpler appellation, and take "Liberal" only. Again, in New-York, Indiana, and in nearly all Northern and Western States, the Democrats delight to retain their ancient name, and it will not answer for those seeking their votes to call them Conservatives. It is to the insuperable difficulties presented in these facts that we were indebted for the comical spectacle, when the first delusive returns were received from North Carolina, of the *Tribune* claiming "great Liberal gains," the *World* delighted with a Democratic victory, and their North Carolina friends shouting themselves hoarse over a Conservative triumph. If these dispatches had come from Maine, the thing would have been less complex, as the *Tribune* could have claimed a Liberal Republican victory, the *World* a Democratic success, and nobody would have said anything about Conservatives.

But, even in its simplest form, this diversity is distressing. We want these chaotic politicians to have some appellation by which they can be universally recognized. We must refer to them occasionally until November, and while we cannot be expected to waste time and space by stringing all their cognomens into a compound whole, we run serious risks by dropping any one of them. A "Liberal" or "Liberal Republican" might not object to being called anything for the sake of a chance of getting into office, but the logicians would be down upon us with perplexing questions as to how a "Liberal" can possibly be either a Democrat or Conservative, or the contrary, or how the three can possibly be united in support of principles. We could easily answer the latter by saying that they are united only in pursuit of spoils, but we should be left in an unpleasant dilemma as to the other queries.

It is plain these people must have a name, and it is equally plain that they are unable to furnish themselves with one. Composed of the worst elements of all political parties, joined together only by the hope of public plunder, without a creed except the one they have stolen, and their profession of which is an empty mockery—their failure to provide themselves with a distinctive name is not singular. Yet they must be called something. GREELEY was forced through the Cincinnati Convention by the Tammany Republicans, and was nominated at Baltimore by the intrigues of the Tammany Democrats. He is surrounded and managed by the men who gave the word Tammany its distinctive meaning, and the whole movement in his behalf is dominated by those political practices which made Tammany infamous. Every Republican and every Democrat who places the public good above the hope of private profit is unalterably opposed to GREELEY. Every one who indulges in dreams of converting public revenues into private gains is blatant in his behalf. Thus nominated, thus supported, it is an insult to language to call his party either "Liberal," "Liberal Republican" "Democratic" or "Conservative." Tammany fits it, and the Tammany Party it ought to be called.

Ex-Mayor Havemeyer to General Dix.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR:—Although I know that your nomination by the Republican Party as its candidate for Governor of the State is anything but agreeable to you, yet I hope the flattering manner in which it was made will induce you to accept the proffered honor.

The effect of this act upon the people, outside of the Tammany Ring and Greeley Junk Shop, is one of general satisfaction. At all events I can speak for myself, that my mind has been relieved of a load of anxiety which has been oppressing me for the last month, lest the Republican politicians should foist upon us a candidate who would ruin the cause of good government and honest reform, and this relief seems to be thankfully shared by that portion of the public with which I am in daily contact. I think it, therefore, of the highest importance that your name should be permitted to stand where it is, and although it may cause you sacrifices which you should not be called upon to make, it, at the same time, will crown your career with a glory which many will envy, but which is pre-eminently due to your life-long devotion to the best interests of our City, State and Nation. Yours truly, in haste,

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

To Gen. JOHN A. DIX, West Hampton, Long Island.

Troubles of the Ohio Liberals.

There is a bad quarrel going on between the Liberals and Democrats of the Sixth Ohio District. The rupture developed two weeks, and continued to increase until Wednesday last, when separate conventions to nominate a candidate for Congress met in Toledo, and open hostilities broke out. The Liberals appointed a committee of six to confer with the Democrats, after voting that the candidate to be selected should be of Republican antecedents. (It is understood they had D. R. Anthony in mind.) The Democratic Convention on their part appointed a conference committee of eleven, and adjourned for dinner. They wanted Frank Hurd, a Democrat, as the candidate. The Conference Committees met and fought four mortal hours. The Liberals protested against Hurd's unqualified Democracy, and after, as a final proposition, a Democratic proposal to ballot in joint convention, the Liberals to cast half the ballots, was rejected, they returned to their separate conventions and reported that they could not agree. Finally, the Democrats nominated Hurd for Congress, and Dr. Hiram Frease, a Liberal, for elector. The Liberals passed a resolution repudiating Hurd, but making no nomination of their own, and Dr. Frease, delegate to their Convention, arose and stated that he refused to accept the Democratic nomination as elector. The Prohibitionists of the district nominated Henry Mooers, of Lucas, for Congress.

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

City Gossip—Dramatic.

The production of "The Bells" at Booth's Theatre on Monday evening was the one incident of the dramatic week. The attention then devoted to the play and its performance renders a lengthened reference to either subject unnecessary at present. A smoother representation, and one more impressive because of the increased elaborateness of Mr. J. W. Wallack's picture of *Mathias*, has, of course, resulted from the repetition of the play, but we are much mistaken if so gloomy and monochromatic a composition proves attractive after the first consequences of the public curiosity have been profited by. "The Bells," however, will be given until further notice.... "King Carrot," we learn, will surely be brought out at the Grand Opera-house to-morrow evening. We have nothing to add to those preliminary allusions to the spectacle we have already made room for, except a note to the effect that Mr. Robert Stoepel has resigned his position as leader of the orchestra. His successor is Mr. Auguste Prédigam.... Mr. W. N. Lingard and his company are to tenant the Olympic Theatre this week. The entertainment succeeding that which they supply will be a new drama entitled "The Red Pocket-book."....At Wood's Museum, "The Octoroon" will be performed to-morrow and until further advices. Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is to embody *Salem Scudder*....The Vokes Family are to profit by a benefit representation at the Academy of Music on Tuesday week....The play written for Miss Agnes Ethel by M. Victorien Sardou is called "Agnes." It will be made known on the occasion of the opening of the Union-square Theatre on Sept. 16....The San Francisco Minstrels have secured the St. James Theatre and will commence a series of entertainments in that pretty *local* to-morrow....Mr. Charles White's Athenæum may be visited as usual. The enjoyable character of the variety performance offered there has already elicited our commendation....Mlle. Marie Aimée departed for Europe yesterday aboard the French steam-ship France. She will return in six weeks hence....Mr. Charles Levy, of the Strakosch administration, returned from Europe a few days since.

Musical—Italian Opera.

Mr. Maretzek's announcements in relation to the approaching season of Italian Opera at the Academy of Music are now before the public. Their salient points, that is to say, the names of the principal artists whose services have been secured, the titles of the novelties in reserve for production, and the date of the inception of the performances have already been submitted to the reader. Touching the most important engagements much might be written. Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is, it is true, so well known to the American public that a review of her career would be of little interest to *dilettanti* who have followed her advance in the domain of art since her first step before the foot-lights. But of Mme. Pauline Lucca it is allowable to speak without a chance of self-repetition. Those who have kept themselves familiar with the musical chronicles of the Old World require no reminder of her enduring success, season after season, in all the capitals of Europe. Even to these, however, some data concerning the earlier days of the songstress may not be unwelcome. A sketch of Mme. Lucca, from the pen of the German *feuilletonist* Hackländer, supplies a readable summary of her entrance into the lyric profession. Its opening passages, too, mention the lady's present status. We quote: "The Berliners," says Hackländer, "must always have some one or other with whom they can do a little bit of idolatry. The idol was once Henriette Sontag, then Charlotte von Hagen, and afterward Johanna Wagner; the last beautiful, bewitching little idol, a sylph, hobgoblin, demon, and flibbertygibbet all in one, is called Pauline Lucca. But really and truly the Berliners are not to blame. The bills announce one of the four operas, 'Les Huguenots,' 'Faust,' 'Le Nozze di Figaro,' and 'La Figlia del Reggimento,' in which the Berliners like best to see their pet; before the theatre the public maintain order; inside, the magnificent house is full up to the springers of the ceiling; representatives of royalty, and members of the highest aristocracy, are visible in the stage boxes; in the boxes on the pit tier you behold old and young European diplomatists in the most touching concord with each other; the pit is occupied by persons of the well-to-do middle class, and by those individuals who have built themselves a cupola pointing upward to the sky at Berlin, as well as elsewhere—we mean a synagogue; on the first tier sit the mass of the nobility, the officers and the higher officials, the other gradations of the Government employes following in due succession, up to the regions where milliners' girls, apprentices and porters jostle, push and crush each other. The curtain has been up some time, but no interest is manifested till she comes; then there are flowers, bravos, and thunders of applause from the front, and from her large, half-blue, half-grey eyes, with their long black eyelashes, surmounted by finely-arched brows, there is one glance—not the vapid, gracious glance of a prima donna—the thanks of a gentle, roguish, and somewhat spoilt child. Every person present in the immense house fancies the glance was directed at him, and those indescribable eyes exercise a dreamy fascination. She sings. There have been, perhaps, fuller, more powerful, and more extensive voices; other singers may have been more accomplished virtuosos, and more correct in the production of quavers and shakes, but the sounds which flow from her lips seem the only real singing; no one but Pauline Lucca can sing like it; there is nothing acquired, nothing premeditated about it; so, too, must the personage represented have looked; so must he or she have moved; any other supposition is the supposition of an impossibility. Everything wells up from the springs of a grand and fertile nature. Heaven first gave her the voice of a nightingale, and they said: 'Now sing!'—and she sang like the bird in the sunshine of Spring; she sang with every sense, with every thought, with every emotion of her soul. You may call it the artless art of nature, genial caprice, and so on; but there is one thing you must admit—it produces its effect; it inspires, it carries you away—it imposes its influence on you. And in what does her secret consist? In her wondrous and peculiar ways." * * * Her actual debut, according to our author, Mme. Lucca narrates as follows: "When I was sent to a boarding-school I was not nine. About a year and a half elapsed, and an examination was fast drawing near. Every one else looked forward to it on the tiptoe of excitement, but I awaited it with perfect indifference. I knew very well that no questions would be put to me. Every day a master used to give us lessons in singing from 12 to about 1. The reader must not imagine, however, that there was any regular course of instruction; the girls had to sing to a violin, and were mechanically drilled, like so many canary-birds. The lesson was attended by only a few, because it had to be paid for extra. I was permitted to take part in it, not as a favor, for I was never to sing, but, in the absence of a desk, I served to hold the music for the others. Previous to the examination my school-mates had a number of songs drilled into them, which songs they were to sing to the examiner and the general public. At last the grand day came. The examination went off very well. I was called on once, at the very moment I was not thinking the least of such a thing, and had just made myself as comfortable as possible. Of course I could not answer a word. Indeed, I had scarcely heard the question. I quickly sat down again amid the derisive laughter of the other girls, while the mistress frowned severely. The examiner, however, put on a most knowing look, as if he considered my answer extremely clever. So things proceeded very satisfactorily. When the examination was nearly over, those girls rose who were to be examined in singing. I was involuntarily brought back by the rustling to the present, and, on looking up, beheld, two paces off, my mother, who, quite pale, and with tears in her eyes, was gazing at me reproachfully. This affected me more than derision, or the severity of my teachers. I felt ashamed. The thought: 'How can you make amends for your fault?' flashed through my brain like lightning. I had been told not to play the part of the desk during the examination; I was to sit still while the others were singing. Suddenly I thought—'You shall sing.' I knew all the songs by heart, but how was I to manage so as to be allowed to sing one? However, the idea of pleasing my mother did not permit me to take account of any obstacles. When the signal for standing up was given I rose too, and went forward with the others. The mistress cast a furious, and, at the same time, astounded, look at me. I did not observe it. In order not to make a disturbance nothing was said. When all the others had sung in turn, each her particular piece, the master was about to get up. But the examiner, whom I had kept staring at throughout the proceedings, turned suddenly to me. 'Well, and what can you sing for us?' he asked. 'Anything,' I answered boldly. 'Oh—indeed! Well, then, sing the last little song!' I turned up my nose somewhat, for the song was a very insignificant one, and I wanted to sing the 'Ave, Maria,' which one of the girls, who was ill, had learned. I took the music and sang it right to the end without a fault, and with so clear and bell-like a voice, that most of those present literally opened their eyes and mouths as wide as they could. Appetite comes with eating, we are told. When I had finished I was exceeding vexed that there were not at least ten verses more. I looked round. My mother was smiling through her tears. My little girlish heart swelled high. I recollected the humiliations to which I had been subjected, and I resolved to take a brilliant revenge. Stepping forward, and casting one look more at my mother to gain courage, I begged the examiner to let me sing something else. He concented, and I chose the 'Ave, Maria,' a simple but indescribably touching composition, which I can never sing even not without the tears coming into my eyes. I sang it—but how? I do not know. All I recollect is that, when I had finished, I felt the breath from a pair of lips, and warm drops on my forehead. It was the examiner. 'My dear, you have sung like a little angel,' he said, with a voice full of emotion, as he kept embracing me. I turned toward the other girls, but saw only long faces. One girl alone, the young Baroness von H——, flung her arms round my neck and congratulated me on my success. My mother was in raptures; she could not look at me enough. Again and again did she ask me with amazement where I had learnt to sing so beautifully. I told her laughingly I did not know. * * * Pauline Lucca commenced her professional career by entering the chorus of the Kärntnerthoater. She showed what she could do when she sang one of the bridesmaids in 'Der Freischütz.' She would willingly have remained for a salary of 600 florins a year had not Herr Eckert, the then conductor, who is now at Stuttgardt, said she had no voice and was of no use. This man made her fortune. She went as prima donna to Olmütz, where she studied eighteen new parts in one Winter. Here her reputation began to spread; in Prague it was established. In the latter city she was heard by the Intendant-General of the Theatres Royal, Berlin. Herr von Hülsen is always a good judge of what he sees and hears, no matter what others may say against it. He secured Mme. Lucca for the Royal Opera-house, Berlin, of which she has now been the pride and glory for three years. Her reputation and artistic development may now be regarded as at their culminating point. Even the extraordinary richness of her natural gifts could hardly promise more magnificent results." In this country Mme. Lucca will make her first appearance in "L'Africaine."

Home News.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is to act at the Park Theatre, in Brooklyn, for one week, commencing on Sept. 9....Mr. Lawrence Barrett and the Vokes Family will perform in Brooklyn this week....A telegram from Oswego mentions that fully 3,000 people attended two grand concerts given at the Rink, in that place, on Thursday and Friday evenings. The largest musical audiences ever assembled in Oswego were thus assembled. The performances of Mme. Rudersdorff, and J. R. Thomas and J. G. Parkhurst, of the Quintette Club and the Schubert quartette were warmly encored. Carl Zerrahn's power as director of choruses was made as evident as usual by the admirable execution of choruses by 600 voices....A shooting affray occurred in Oswego on Friday evening. A canvassman named Porter, connected with Robinson's Circus, fired into a crowd of boys gathered while the tenting was being removed. Porter alleges that the boys threw stones, which injured himself and the bystanders. A boy named John McSweny was wounded in the leg....Mrs. Chanfrau's engagements during the present season extend over thirty weeks, and include almost all the important theatres. She will act at the Boston Theatre in the Spring....Mr. J. T. Ford has leased the Savannah Theatre....The Walnut-street Theatre in Philadelphia was yesterday opened for the season....The Agatha States Italian Opera Troupe are to return to California, and to sing in San Francisco in November....The Lisa Weber Burlesque Troupe tenanted the Boston Theatre last week....Miss Augusta Dargon is to act at the Chicago Academy of Music this week....The Globe Theatre in Chicago, of which Mr. Leonard Grover is the business manager, has been opened for the season....Mr. John Jack and Miss Annie Firmin are to act at the Capitol Theatre, in Albany, this week....Great changes and improvements in the Boston Museum are the subject of long articles in the Boston newspapers....Mr. Joseph Jefferson will act in Portland, Me., on September 4....Mr. Fox and Humpty Dumpty were in Portland two nights last week....Miss Cary is to take part in a grand choral festival at St. John, N. B., commencing on Monday.

Foreign Affairs.

Advices from Vienna acquaint us with the presence in that city of Liszt, Hans von Bulow and Rubinstein. In reference to the entertainments taken part in by the latter artist, a correspondent says: "Anton Rubinstein, now the leader of our 'Gesellschafts' concerts, has shown, by his recent performances, that the period of a virtuoso's triumph is not yet a thing of the past. We are are firmly convinced that no living pianist, except Liszt, would have succeeded in filling every nook and corner of the 'Musikvereinssaal,' the largest concert hall in the world, as Rubinstein has done, without even the assistance of an orchestra. One could scarcely find the smallest space between the billows of human heads. Such a sight must remarkably elevate and encourage an artist, and a select and elegant audience like that can only be recruited from the "Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde', of Vienna. Rubinstein's excellence as a pianist has so often met with public recognition that we shall not undertake to give an exhaustive criticism on his performances. Every one who has ever listened to his magical playing knows the mastery of his touch, whether thundering a *forte* or breathing a *piano*, and his most passionate *fortissimo* is still favorably distinguished from the forced and trickish artifices of others, the late Carl Tausig not excepted. He plays at least twenty-one compositions in the different styles of Schumann, Chopin, Mendelssohn, Field, J. S. Bach, Ph. Em. Bach, Handel and Liszt, all feelingly and with faultless execution. At the close of his performance the most enthusiastic applause was bestowed upon the pianist."....Mme. Parepa-Rosa and Mr. Carl Rosa have been engaged for an eight months' season of opera in Cairo....M. Favarger's French readings in London seem to have been unusually successful....Mr. Gilbert's forthcoming piece at the London Haymarket is called "The Ladies."....Miss Kate Saville has been married to Mr. William Roley Thorpe, of Nottingham, at St. Paul's Church, Canonbury. She now retires from the profession....Miss Amy Fawsitt has been re-engaged by Messrs. James & Thorne, of the Vaudeville Theatre, in London, for a lengthened period....It is stated that the handsome and valuable presents given to Mme. Nilsson-Rouzaud on the occasion of her marriage have been deposited in the Bank of England during the honeymoon of the happy pair in Switzerland and Sweden....Covent Garden was to open with Mr. Boucicault's fairy spectacle of "Babil and Beejoo" on Aug. 24, if the scenic and mechanical arrangements were perfected by that time....Mr. J. L. Toole returned to the Gaiety, Aug. 10, and during the following week was to have been brought out Mr. H. J. Byron's new three-act drama, expressly written for him, and called "Good News."....At the Queen's Theatre there will shortly be produced a new and original drama by Sir Charles Young.....Faure, who had been in Paris for a few days, had left for a watering-place, to rest himself for a fortnight after the fatigues of the London season. He will return to Paris in September, and make his reappearance in the part of *Don Juan* at the Opéra....Nicolini had just passed through Paris, coming from Italy. He is about to pass a few days at the waters of Cauterets (Hautes-Pyrénées) before leaving for Russia....Signor Bevignani, one of the conductors of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden, has been appointed conductor at the Imperial Italian Opera-house at St. Petersburg for the ensuing season....The handsome new Theatre of Tours is now entirely completed, and was to have been inaugurated on the 18th of August, when the actors of the Comédie Française had promised their valuable services....Some German papers report that the Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt is going to contract a morganatic marriage with an opera dancer of the name of Appel. Others state that the union has already taken place....The rehearsals of "Hamlet" were to have been commenced at the Imperial Italian Theatre, St. Petersburg, on the 15th inst. M. Merelli, the manager, anxious to give the greatest *éclat* to the first performances of Mlle. Nilsson, had engaged Mr. Harris, of Covent Garden, to superintend the bringing out of the piece. Similar preparations were being made at Moscow, where "Mignon" will be afterward represented....At the Court Theatre of Berlin, Mme. Mallinger, the vocalist, is engaged for three years, with 5,000 thalers for seven months' and five months' leave.

The French Benevolent Society in Chicago—Arrest in Troy.

From the Troy Whig, Aug. 24.

A day or two since the police authorities of this city received a communication from those of New-York, giving a full description of a German Jew named Steiner, who is charged with absconding with $20,000, the property of the French Benevolent Association, of Chicago. The detectives of this city set to work, in the hope of securing a reward of $2,000 offered for the arrest of Steiner, and last evening Detective Guy entered the International Hotel and arrested a man whom he had been watching and suspected of being the person in question. At the station-house he gave the name of Max Lindeman, but denied all knowledge of the crime. His appearance exactly answers the description given, and it is believed that Guy has been successful in arresting Steiner, as he has been identified by a gentleman in this city who is acquainted with him. He, however, stoutly denies bearing that name. A *mittimus* was made out, and the prisoner was lodged in jail to await further identification.

SOMEBODY.

NUMBER THREE.

Ethnologists do not recognize somebodies as a distinctive race, for the reason that they are recurring, not continuing, and are specimens of humanity, not a species. But it is rather surprising that some anthropological society should never have published a dissertation on this subject in its journal. I would not say with the Irish Professor of the Bellevue Medical College, who, while lecturing before the students on enteritis at the time of the cholera epidemic, said: "Gentlemen, fortunately there is no lack of subjects for illustration." I would say, rather, *unfortunately*; for somebody, though amusing for a few minutes, quickly becomes an intolerable bore. He is horribly omnipresent. His ubiquity reminds one of the philosophic remark of the Frenchman, who, shrugging his shoulders, *selon la coûtume du pays*, told his love-sick and jilted friend: "*Les femmes! Voyez-vous. C'est comme les pommes de terre; ça ce trouve partout.*"

One of the most objectionable of these social nuisances is the art connoisseur, or rather the man—no woman, save Mrs. Jamieson and Lady Eastlake, and they were by no means frauds, ever accomplished the feat—who has succeeded in impressing the circle of silly men and women in which he lives and moves, and has his being, with the notion, decidedly a false one, that he has studied art till he has become an unerring authority in all matters connected with it, and that he is consequently somebody. He exercises a social tyranny over his immediate clique; and, strange as it may appear, they find a pleasure in their bondage. In his *History of European Morals*, Mr. Lecky says: "It is undoubtedly conceivable that by an association of ideas men might acquire a feeling that would cause that which would naturally be painful to them to be pleasurable, and that which would naturally be pleasurable to be painful." Here is a case in point. The disciples of the psuedo art connoisseur sit at his feet and bow to his dictums with abject submission. They permit him to humiliate them daily—nay hourly. They love to contrast their ignorance with his knowledge, and seem to glory in their accepted inferiority. Women pass over his rudenesses with the silly rejoinder, "Ah! you must think me so very stupid." Such words are music to his ear. Men rather like his bullying tone, and observe that it is "his way." They would think less of him if he had not "his way." He knows this and is careful to act accordingly. And why is this? Simply because he has told them that he is what he is not. In their foolish blindness they have believed in him, and he has been duly incorporated as an article of belief in their social creed.

Your art connoisseur is generally a man in the fifties, plain and hard-featured—a physiognomist would say there was decided selfishness about the mouth—with cold, gray eyes and scrubby, mutton-chop side-whiskers, one of those men to whom M. de Talleyrand's celebrated repartee to Assassin Smith, when boasting of his mother's beauty, would apply: "*C'était votre père donc qui n'était pas si beau.*" His enemies would call him ugly. He is of the middle height and never grows portly. He dresses very plainly, wears a black neck-tie, mother-of-pearl shirt-studs, low shoes, and a broad black ribbon round his neck, to which his horn-mounted eye-glasses are attached. He is nothing without his glasses. They are important accessories to the due performance of his rôle, and he always carries them lovingly between his finger and thumb, ready for action at any moment. He possesses a small competency and passes his bachelor life (he is never a married man) in a second floor suite of two rooms. As he almost always dines out, he has no need of a third room. If invitations fail him, he dines at a restaurant for seventy-five cents, and growls at his dinner and scolds the waiter. In Summer time, when his friends are all in the country—he hates the country, there are no galleries or museums there—he goes to Europe and spends four months in ransacking all its old curiosity-shops, purchasing little or nothing. His sitting-room is filled with an *omnium-gatherum* of all those things which the swindling European venders of *articles de vertu* specially collect or manufacture for him and his kind, and which they are careful to conceal from the sharp eye of the true connoisseur, who, they know, would detect the fraud in a moment. There are specimens of Pallisy ware, which must have been made by Pallisy in another world, if made by him at all; Etruscan pottery molded from nineteenth century clay, and baked in the last new patent pottery-oven; pictures by living artists which, after having gone through that peculiar process so well known to dealers, by which they are made to appear to be at least three hundred years old, are accredited to the great masters of the sixteenth century, (they were bought at prices which proclaimed the imposition, even to their purchaser;) every variety of imperfect *bric-à-brac* which no one else would buy; a few old rusty swords, spurs, and bridles, one or two coats of armor, said to have been worn at Cressy or Agincourt, and an enormous amount of musty, fusty rubbish, uninteresting and valueless. Everything is arranged with the care and attention to detail of the Louvre or the Bourbonics, and, when visitors are present, is regarded by the owner with a loving eye. But even in this respect he is a fraud, and he knows it, too! In *Wilhelm Meister* Goethe advocates the custom of every-day studying some statue or picture of real merit in order that we may keep up a continual intercourse with what are in themselves the highest types of beauty. Does any such spirit actuate this man? No! He is no true lover of art, because he does not and cannot know what true art is. His trumpery nick-nacks are his capital in social trade. He has had wit enough to see that in setting himself up for an art connoisseur, it was the only possible chance for him to pass himself off as somebody; and he has acquired, after years of patient toil, just that sufficiency of technical magpie chatter to enable him to carry out the imposture. Oh, laudable ambition!

When traveling in Europe he is an intolerable nuisance to all curators of museums and picture galleries. He always makes a point of manœuvring himself into their acquaintance, and the following year he dispenses letters of introduction to them with a liberal hand, receiving, of course, liberal thanks. But he is careful never to talk art to them. For the nonce he hides his candle under a bushel—no difficult feat to accomplish—and listens attentively, but with an air of profound though silent criticism. He thus adds to his little store of knowledge without running the risk of betraying himself. On the railroad cars he recommends travelers, especially any acquaintances he may happen to meet, to go a hundred miles or more out of their way to see a Pradier fountain in the principal square of some small provincial town; tells them, with an arched eyebrow, that a fortnight was not half enough for Dresden—that they could not do the Palais du Japon thoroughly in that time, let alone the Grünen Gewolbe, the picture gallery and the royal porcelain factory, and persuades them to accompany him, during the hour the train stops at Cologne for dinner, to a little church—where he has discovered an altar-piece—which *his* knowledge of art tells him must have been painted by Rubens, though the Curé is totally unable to back his opinion. He knows better. A dirty walk through narrow, ill-paved, smelly streets rewards them for their pains, and they find—what?—a blackened, dingy canvas which the altar lamp only renders more indistinct by lighting up the glossy varnish on it.

At the Academy exhibitions at home he is as great a pest as a mosquito. He takes his stand before some one of the principal pictures and is backed by a crescent of admirers, all of them catalogue in hand. He makes a telescope of his own catalogue, peers through it at one of Bierstadt's splendid delineations of Californian mountain scenery, and turns away with a sigh and a look of weariness, muttering "Oh, my poor Claude! Oh, poor Gaspard Poussin!" His followers echo a dismal chorus of sighs worthy of a Methodist camp-meeting. He prates in a harsh and loud voice of the elder Titian's warmth of color, and then points to some unpretending canvas with a scornful waive of his eye-glasses. He chatters about the artists of our day, wanting the delicacy of conception of Battoni and Correggio, goes into raptures at the sudden remembrance of Guido's Cenci in the Barberini Palace, and wonders whether anyone will ever again paint a face. In the same breath he informs his eager listeners that Eastman Johnson might possibly have made a painter had he taken *his* advice when he began his career, and that he is unwillingly forced to say that he considers Michael Angelo an overated painter, that he ought to have stuck to his chisel. He prefers, he says, Murillo's Madonnas to Raphael's, and compares unfavorably the "Madonna di San Sisto" with the "Conception" in the Louvre and the "Virgin and Child" of Dulwich. Gradually collecting a crowd of fools around him, he speaks, more loudly, of Leonardo da Vinci with as little respect as he would of a photographer's colored effort in Tenth-avenue; scoffs at Jerard Dow, but is full of admiration for the flesh-like colors of Rubens and the delicate hair-painting of Holbein; wonders, nevertheless, how Holbein could have painted the splendid "Entombment" in the gallery at Basle, and thinks it finer than Francia's in the London National Gallery; is surprised that modern artists do not study the grouping of Paul Veronese, and expresses his opinion that John Everett Millais, Leighton, and Holman Hunt are not fit to be village sign-painters—that they don't know the first principles of drawing. And all this twaddle is interlarded every few words with "bad perspective," "breadth of color," "chiaroscuro," "no distance," "luminosity," "severity of contrast," "chalky," "tea-boardy," "too opaque," "bad handling," "too heavily grounded," "all bitumen," and a hundred other technical expressions, which he could not clearly explain if called upon to do so. And then, having exhausted his vocabulary, and casting a pitying glance around the walls, he bows to his admirers, and hastily bids them good afternoon, leaving them lost in astonishment at his extensive knowledge of art, and vieing for half an hour afterward, one with another, as to who shall laud him most; while he, forgetful of them, is hurrying home to his lodgings to dress, previous to going out to dinner, and is carefully rehearsing his evening performance.

One would think he would be weary by this time of day of airing himself as somebody. Not a bit of it. He has take just half a glass of sherry and bitters and eaten one Albert biscuit, and—he is himself again. As he sits sipping his host's champagne he rudely and contemptuously inquires of his hostess, "where on earth did he (her husband) get that thing over the mantel-piece?" He plays with his heavy silver fork and says that there is no such thing as plate nowadays, and talks of the splendid silver-ware of the days of Queen Elizabeth and the Stuarts—"You can write on it with your finger-nail," he says, as though he had inherited a cupboard full of it. He tells his host to wait till *he* goes to Rome next Winter before buying more bronzes, and expresses the opinion that the old English oak suite just placed in the library was imported by that thief, Woodgate, from Belgium, and is not English oak at all. He cannot for the life of him understand why Tiffany does not make his workmen follow more closely the lines of Benvenuto Cellini, and glances significantly at the same moment at the array of silver cups and chalices on the buffet. He delights throughout the evening in talking of little known painters and sculptors, and asking young ladies who he well knows have never traveled in Europe, whether they do not prefer the Townley Venus to the Venus of the Capitol, and whether they have ever yet succeeded in leaving the "Venus de Milon" (French accent on the Venus) under one hour. And in this strain he talks steadily on—he never rattles—till, his *chasse café* disposed of, he follows his host to the drawing-room, where his eye falls at once on a picture—a copy, too, by heavens! of Raphael's beautiful picture of "St. Cecilia," and a bad one at that. This is more than he can stand.. He suddenly remembers that he has promised to look in at an art-meeting at Goupil's; and, while pressing his friend's hand at parting, imploges him, "if you have any regard for me, for God's sake turn that picture face to the wall the next time you ask me to dine with you!" But he does not go to the art-meeting. He never does. He knows better than that. He goes home to his easy-chair and his slippers, and sips his customary glass of toast and water while he smokes a cigarette; affectionately stroking his leg the while and congratulating himself for the thousandth time on being somebody.

SANFORD E. CHURCH.

He Declines to be a Candidate for Governor.

BUFFALO, Aug. 24.—Judge Church has addressed the following letter to Hon. William Williams, of this city, declining the nomination for Governor:

MY DEAR SIR: Your favor of yesterday, asking my views and wishes in relation to the nomination for the office of Governor, in connection with which my name has been mentioned, is received, and I avail myself of the earliest moment to answer it. I can only repeat what I have uniformly expressed to those who have spoken with me on the subject, not only that I do not desire the nomination, but that I feel it my duty to decline it. Deeply sensible and profoundly grateful for the kind and flattering expressions of confidence by those whose good opinion I value so highly, for reasons which are unnecessary to be stated, but which are imperative in controling my judgment, I feel constrained to make this decision absolute and unqualified. It is proper, however, that I should add that my decision has been in no degree influenced by want of interest in the pending political canvass. Vital interests, good Government and Constitutional principles are involved in the contest, and I am rejoiced to believe that by a union of patriotic citizens heretofore politically opposed, a change of Administration will be effected and the country restored to its normal Constitutional condition. Several distinguished citizens have been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor, either one of whom would be overwhelmingly elected, and administer the executive duties of the State with credit and satisfaction. I do not doubt that a comparison of views will result in placing one of these gentlemen in nomination, and in a harmonious and successful canvass.

SOUTH AMERICA--WEST INDIES.

Quiet Restored in Venezuela—Success of the Haytian Loan—Cabral Fermenting Disturbance in San Domingo.

CARACCAS, Venezuela, Aug. 8, via HAVANA, Aug. 23.—Peace prevails throughout the Republic, and business is improving.

The steam-ship Virginius is to be offered for sale at auction, to pay a debt due Maal Brothers, of Aspinwall.

The Spanish war steamer Vasco de Numez is at Puerto Cabello.

The President has returned to Caraccas from his visit to La Guayra. He was received with considerable enthusiasm.

HAYTI.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Aug. 8, via HAVANA, Aug. 23.—The Chambers have rejected the proposition for a foreign loan of $3,000,000. The Assembly now proposes to negotiate a domestic loan of $800,000, which, added to the income of the country, will be used to redeem the currency. The project is intended to be put into execution on the 1st of October.

SAN DOMINGO.

SAN DOMINGO CITY, Aug. 9, via HAVANA, Aug. 23.—It is reported that Cabral has returned to the southern line better prepared to maintain his army of 600 men, and that he intends to attack Azua. The country is now quiet.

Personal.

Ex-Gov. Bowie, of Maryland, and Col. George W. De Haven, of Ohio, are at the New-York Hotel. Hon. E. C. Banfield, Solicitor of the Treasury Department, Washington; Ex-Congressman T. Settle, of North Carolina; Col. A. J. Ingersoll, of Mobile; Col. Lees, of the British Army, and Hon. C. B. Kimball, of Maine, are at the Fifth avenue Hotel. Gen. M. W. Ransom, of North Carolina, Francis Silverman, of Chicago, and Col. E. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms of the State Senate, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. J. R. West, of New-Orleans; Col. D. C. Houston, of the United States Army, and Hon. W. F. Stramb, of Cincinnati, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Judge R. C. Ricks, of Georgia; Col. J. Buckley, of New-Orleans, and Col. E. Richardson, of Mississippi, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. H. A. Barnum, of Syracuse, is at the Hoffman House. Judge Erskine, of Atlanta, Ga., is at the Sturtevant House. Col. Amasa Sprague of Rhode Island, is at the Everett House; Gen. S. R. L. Vinton, of New-York, is at the St. Denis Hotel; Col. A. T. Lee, of the United States Army, is at the St. George Hotel. Gen. John C. Breckinridge left the Hoffman House yesterday for his home in Kentucky.

FIRE AT THE WEST.

A Considerable Part of the Town of Champaign, Ill., Destroyed—Loss About $100,000.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Aug. 24.—A fire broke out at 6 o'clock this evening, in the steam flouring mill, adjoining the Illinois Central Railroad. The flames soon communicated to an elevator and grain-sheds adjoining, and then swept across Main-street to an agricultural implement warehouse, spreading thence to a row of six two-story frame buildings, all of which were consumed. For a time it was thought the Doan Hotel and the Railroad Round House would be destroyed, but by a vigorous use of water and blowing-up of an adjoining frame building, this disaster was prevented. The fine brick block on Main-street, was also saved. The fire was the largest ever known in this city, and the total loss is near $100,000. The mills and elevator were owned by Mr. Carley, and operated by Mr. Finch. They were but partly filled with flour and grain. The loss is estimated at about $40,000. The ware-house was well supplied with agricultural machines, and was owned by W. H. McAllister. His loss is about $20,000. The frame shops lying west of the warehouse were occupied by Laughen & Loeb, dealers in clothing, G. E. Hessel and other persons engaged in retail business. Their loss is about $15,000. There were also two coal-yards burned, but the loss on these cannot be accurately given. The insurance is unknown, as the underwriters have not had time to figure up. The mill and elevator were pretty well insured, and on the row of houses there are risks amounting to $22,000, $1,000 of which is in the North American of Philadelphia. The Doan House is pretty badly damaged with water, and Bernstein Brothers' clothing-house had a number of windows broken by the explosion when the frame building was blown up.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Conventions and Their Results.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 24.—The regular Republican Convention has completed its State ticket by nominating Francis L. Cardozo, mulatto, for State Treasurer; Solomon L. Haye, white, Comptroller; Gen. H. W. Purvis, mulatto, Adjutant-General; J. K. Jillson, white, Superintendent of Education.

Butler's Convention completed its organization and nominated a State ticket, headed by Reuben Tomlinson, white, for Governor, and Judge John T. Green, white, for Attorney-General.

Republicans in the Second Congressional District have nominated Alonzo J. Ranscer, mulatto, for Congress. A split is threatened.

The Liberal Republican Executive Committee met today, and appointed a Conference Committee to meet the Democratic Executive Committee, and authorized the Chairman to call a State Convention at his discretion.

SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The Fourth Day's Session—Synopsis of the Proceedings.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Aug. 24.—The fourth day's session of the Scientific Congress was quite interesting and well patronized. Prof. G. W. Hough, Director of the Dudley Observatory, read a very interesting paper on the so-called velocity of the electric current over telegraph wires, suggesting a new theme that the so-called velocity was nothing but mechanical condition; that there was no such thing as velocity of the electric wave. Prof. Daniel Kirkwood, of Missouri, read a paper on Berary stars, illustrating his subject by diagrams. Mr. J. C. Seaman had a new theory of lights based upon principles of attraction. Mr. J. C. Swallow, of Missouri, one of the principal movers in the Maine Liquor law, read a paper on "Good Wine—A social and national good. During the reading of this last-mentioned paper, the audience became very excited and turbulent, and was called to order frequently. C. H. Hitchcock, of New-Hampshire, told the story of recent geological discoveries among the White Hills of that State. E. B. Andrews talked upon the origin of limestone in coal measures. Miss J. Swain, of Iowa, read an interesting paper on "Why We Differ; or, Love of Variety." Prof. G. Forshy, of New-Orleans, occupied the whole evening in the reading of an elaborate paper on "Physics of the Mississippi River." It was principally a political appeal to the National Government to repair the levees of the Delta.

THE WEATHER.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat over the East and Middle Atlantic States, with generally clear weather. It has fallen from Tennessee to the lakes, with south-easterly to south-westerly winds and increasing cloudiness. Areas of rain have prevailed from Kansas to Minnesota, and during the day from Southern Louisiana to Southern Georgia.

PROBABILITIES.

Fresh to brisk south-easterly to south-westerly winds, and areas of cloud and rain for Sunday from Kentucky to Northern New-York and the Lakes. South-easterly and southerly winds and increasing cloudiness from New-England to Virginia, with probably areas of rain on Sunday night. South-easterly to south-westerly winds for the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with areas of rain and cloud from the former. An area of low barometer is apparently advancing eastward toward Iowa and Minnesota.

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the twenty-four hours, as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Temperature, deg. Fahr.	73	80	84	82
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.97	29.97	..	29.99

Hygrometer at noon, 70.

Prostrated by the Heat.

Notwithstanding that the temperature was comparatively cool yesterday, the following cases of prostration from the heat were reported:

James McCauley, aged fifty-three, of No. 120 East Thirty-eighth-street, found insensible at the corner of Broadway and Wall-street. Taken to Park Hospital.

Martin Ryan, aged fifty, of Old-slip, prostrated at the corner of Duane-street and Broadway. Taken to Park Hospital.

Freeman E. Dunham, aged thirty-three, of No. 352 West Seventeenth-street, prostrated at No. 579 Greenwich-street. Taken home.

Peter McNulty, of No. 369 Hudson-avenue, prostrated by heat at the corner of Court and State streets, Brooklyn. Taken to the City Hospital.

Arrest on a Charge of Abduction.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 24.—James F. Clark, late editor of the Manassas *Gazette*, who recently deserted his family, and abducted Miss Fannie Fewell, the daughter of the depot agent at Manassas, was arrested in King George County today, at the instance of the young woman's father. He was taken to Fredericksburg and admitted to bail to answer the charge of abduction.

Results of the Late Wheat Corner in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 24.—At a meeting of the creditors of John B. Lyons, the chief manager of the late wheat corner, this afternoon, Lyons stated his liabilities at $800,000, and offered twenty per cent. cash by Thursday, and five per cent. more in thirty days. A committee was appointed to examine the affairs of the firm.

Meeting of Oil-Producers—Propose Suspension of Development for Six Months.

Special telegrams to the Pittsburg *Commercial* give the following account of a meeting of oil-producers at Parker's, Penn., on Thursday, to consider the advisability of suspending operations throughout the entire oil regions for six months:

Large delegations from Titusville, Tidioute, Franklin, Oil City, Rouseville, Petroleum Centre, Petersburg and Fairview were present. The meeting was called to order by C. D. Angell as President. The following Vice-Presidents were appointed: A. C. Graff, S. D. Karns, S. W. Moorhead, D. C. Herbst, Parker's; E. Tabor, Foxburg; M. Huttings, Petersburg; E. Robinson, Robinson farm; B. R. Campbell, South Bear Creek; Capt. J. Wolf, Armstrong; Jno. Haines, Brady's Bend; M. H. Butler, Tidioute; Thomas McDonough, Franklin; H. D. Sevella, Tidioute; H. Camp, Rouseville; W. Shutte, Oil City; S. D. Boyer, Titusville; L. P. Walker, J. Satterfield, Petroleum Centre; P. W. Garfield, Titusville; H. M. Hasson, Shamburg; H. M. Ernest, Franklin; P. Hutchinson, Parker's; B. Grandin, Tidioute; R. Jennings, Brady's Bend; Wm. Hadden, B. Vensel, Petersburg; J. B. Barbour, Bully Hill; C. B. Culver, Reno; C. H. Ames, Titusville; Capt. W. Hasson, Oil City; J. B. Rich, Oil City; James M. Bredin, Franklin. E. C. Bishop, of the Oil City *Derrick*, and Wm. Fay, of the Titusville *Herald*, Secretaries.

C. D. Angell, President, explained the call, which meant by reason, persuasion and solid argument to compel the total suspension after Sept. 1 of all further development of oil territory for a period of six months, and thereby avert the dire calamity of ruinous bankruptcy, which must inevitably be the fate of the oil region if some prompt steps are not taken to arrest the over-production of oil. Mr. S. D. Karns read a pledge, signed by seventy-two of the largest operators of the Parker region. Under a forfeiture of $2,000, they pledge themselves not to commence any new wells for a period of six months after Sept. 1. Maj. Bredin, of Franklin, pledged in a powerful speech the cordial co-operation of his district.

By this time the meeting, roused to action, voted that every man in the house sign the pledge, which was done with but few exceptions. Much enthusiasm was manifested when a large land-holder stated he would extend all leases on his land for commencing to six months after Sept. 1.

A Committee of five was appointed, with power to appoint subcommittees and canvass the entire district, and report all who refuse to sign the pledge. Telegrams were received from Titusville, Shamburg, Oil City and Bully Hill, promising hearty co-operation in the movement. Tidioute is already organized, and every operator has signed the pledge. Banks, hardware and outfit supply merchants promise to lend a hearty support to the movement. The meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at the Parker Opera-house, at 1 o'clock.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

His Defeat in the Tennessee Democratic State Convention—How His Friends Like It.

From the Nashville Banner, Aug. 22.

A reporter of the *Banner* had hardly got half way to the office from the Convention at the Capitol, yesterday, before he was besieged by a quartet of "foreign-born," who expressed themselves very decidedly in favor of Johnson. They were delegates to the Convention, but when informed that Johnson's name would not be presented for nomination, they said they had no further interest in it, and did not act with the other delegates. They claimed that the full delegation from Davidson did not cast a unanimous vote for Gen. Cheatham, and that about eight out of the fifteen present cast the full vote of the county. They protested that they were for Johnson, and that they would support him if he ran as an independent candidate, which they hoped he would do.

The question was asked on all hands last evening, whether Ex-President Johnson would become a candidate before the people for Congressman for the State at large, independent of the Convention. We think it may reasonably be expected that he will. He says that he has had nothing to do with the Convention from the first, and that he shall "just go along as if the Convention had never transpired." He may, "in compliance with the wish of the people," become a candidate. We are informed that there will be a meeting held here Saturday night, in which Andrew Johnson's friends will take an active part. He will certainly be on hand at this meeting, if it is held, and will remain here, perhaps until about the 28th, when another circular swing will land him in Memphis.

In a conversation between him and a *Banner* reporter last evening, he expressed himself as being of the opinion that the people were anxious to break the crust which was forming in this State, and shutting out pure air, and that he was not afraid of the snapping that came on at his heels. He said he had been assured very lately that there was a large body of the people who would support him if he chose to run, and that his idea of the situation was that the people of this State needed a "people's advocate."

It certainly was not an uncommon thing to hear men along the street yesterday say that "Andy" was their man, "Convention or no Convention." But then there were just as many, if not more, who were just as confident for Frank Cheatham, who certainly has the affection of a large number of active, zealous friends. After his nomination, yesterday, his friends became very buoyant, and generally asserted that, aside from his personal popularity, the nomination of the Convention would give him so much prestige as to insure his election. They further believe that he will carry the State against any independent candidate that can be brought out. They give Johnson the credit of having great influence over the people, but doubt the possibility of his election.

The Cheatham delegates to the Convention claim that the only question before the Davidson delegates was as to whether the Davidson County delegates should vote unanimously for Gen. Cheatham, and that it was carried, no voice dissenting.

A Picnic Party Struck by Lightning on a Pleasure Barge.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 24.

At about 5 o'clock Thursday afternoon, while the barge Francis Risley was returning to Middletown from Saybrook with an excursion party of about 300 souls, the lightning struck the top of the main-mast with such force as to split it, besides shaking the powerful barge from stem to stern. The fluid then passed down to the upper deck, where it separated, one part following the chain which connects the pilot-wheel with the rudder until it reached the stern, where it darted down into the hold of the vessel. The other portion proceeded down the main-mast to the main deck, prostrating about twenty ladies and gentlemen and then going to the cabin, where it passed out of a window. Of course this was done in a moment of time. All the excursion party were affected by the shock, some of them quite seriously. A boy named Foster, whose father is employed at the W. & B. Douglas establishment, in Middletown, was supposed to be dead for some time, but he is recovering, though still suffering. The lightning burned a large hole in his hat. Another boy, named Dailey, was also seriously injured. Andrew Cody, a member of the Middletown Cornet Band, under whose auspices the excursion took place, was standing with his arm around the main-mast when the bolt came down, and has not yet recovered the use of his arm. John Wall, another member of the band, received a severe shock, as also did Patrick Kneaville. Some twenty or thirty others were partially paralyzed for a few minutes. Several ladies fainted. One lady had her silk sack rent in many pieces by the lightning. A severe tempest of rain and wind accompanied the lightning, lasting about fifteen minutes after the accident, which happened when the boat was about one mile north of the Lyme bridge. During this time a sloop near by was almost capsized by the gale, a tree on shore turned up, and the lightnings flashed almost incessantly. The scene on board was one which those who witnessed will never forget. After the first shock was over it was feared that the lightning in the hold had set the boat on fire. Mothers called for their children, and all searched for their nearest friends. Some one raised the cry of fire. The gale was fast blowing the barge toward the shore, and in order to prevent this the awnings were cut down. As soon as order was restored attention was given to quite a number of persons who were still lying on deck paralyzed, and these unfortunates were rubbed until the boat reached Middletown, about 10½ P. M. The smell of sulphur was quite strong for some minutes after the accident. A large number complained of a singular sensation in their feet and others in their faces. About an hour afterward, while the boat was approaching Deep River, appearances indicated another storm, and therefore about one-third of the party landed at this station, from which they took the Valley Railroad cars for home, but did not arrive until near midnight, as the evening train from Saybrook waited nearly three hours for the steamer Sunshine, which was delayed by the gale. The barge Risley remained at Middletown until morning, and then proceeded to Hartford, having been but slightly damaged, not sufficient to cripple it. Probably $300 or $400 will cover the loss to the boat.

A Young Lawyer Assaulted.

Mrs. Mary Fisher, of No. 50 Bond-street, and Henry Trimble, a clerk, of No. 147 Amity-street, were arrested last evening, and locked up at the Mercer-street Police Station, for an aggravated assault upon Sigismund Vott, a young German lawyer, of No. 124 Bowery. Mrs. Fisher, it appears, became separated from her husband about three years ago, and since Vott has taken a great interest in her welfare, and supplied her with money to support herself and her child. Lately, Vott was informed that Mrs. Fisher was keeping company with Trimble, and that a criminal connection existed between them. Last evening, Vott met Mrs. Fisher in the street and gave her $10 to purchase shoes for herself and her child. To convince himself of the truth of the information that he had received, he followed her home, and on going to the room, found Mrs. Fisher and Trimble there. Vott upbraided the woman for her conduct, when she and Trimble both assaulted him, one using a fire-shovel and the other a heavy decanter, with which they beat him about the head in a terrible manner. They were arrested, and all three were taken to the Station-house. Vott was attended by Dr. Steele, who found no less than seven severe scalp-wounds on his head. After his wounds were dressed he was taken to his home. Mrs. Fisher and Trimble will be arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court today.

Another False Report Nailed.

Some Greeley advocate recently sent a telegram from Washington to certain Greeley "news" papers, in which it was asserted that a brother of Gov. Perham, of Maine, had written to an official there that his brother was confident of re-election by a small majority, but that thousands of those who vote for him will vote for Greeley. To this the Boston *Journal* responds: "We have the assurance of Mr. Perham that he never wrote anything of the kind. He has visited Maine and is sure, as any one will be who will visit the Pine Tree State, that Gov. Perham will have an increased majority in September, and that in November Gen. Grant will have a majority which will make the Greeley coalitionists wonder at their presumption in ever thinking they had a chance of success."

THE PRINTERS' PICNIC.

Horace Greeley Looking for Votes in Jones' Wood—A Scene of Confusion.

Mr. Horace Greeley went to Jones' Wood, last evening, at 8½ o'clock, to participate in the fifth annual picnic given by Typographical Union No. 6, of New-York. He had arrived at the Forty-second-street Depot, accompanied by H. L. Stewart, a short time previously, and the two were escorted to the picnic grounds by R. O. Harmon, Secretary of the Union, and Thomas Burke. They drove in an open barouche to the reception-room, where George A. Burrill, Robert McKechnie, John Wood, Charles McPherson, Hugh Dalton, Joseph Dutton, R. C. Cox and James B. G. McElroy, the Reception Committee, were waiting to receive their guest. Mr. Greeley seemed to be much depressed, and spoke in a low, quavering voice to those who were introduced to him. An Ex-President of the Union, Gilbert Vail, proposed "Three cheers for Horace Greeley." The call was well responded to; and, as the cheers rang through the room, Mr. Greeley pressed his hands to his head, and a look of pain settled temporarily upon his face. On the invitation of President McKechnie, he then ascended to the platform, and the band struck up "Should Auld Acquaintance be Forgot."

Mr. Greeley was received with hisses mingled with cheers as he stood up to speak. The confusion was renewed at the sound of his voice, and the first sentence he uttered was unintelligible, even to those who stood close beside him. He continued as follows:

It seems to me that this occasion, this assembly, affords a proper opportunity to offer a few practical suggestions. The typographical profession claims a leading position among—[Cheers and confusion.] This precedence is not based on antiquity. We are not among the oldest of the crafts, but I trust we are among the most honorable. And we claim to have an intellectual pursuit, and I trust we're able to make that claim good. It devolves, then, upon the printers of this country, as a craft, to take up the questions of the day—such as those concerning labor—and discuss them in an impartial spirit. I trust that we shall discuss the questions of wages, of the hours of labor, and all those problems, and that we shall be able to shed light upon them. Take the question of wages. I believe that the time is to come when it will be superseded by something better—by co-operation, for instance. The abolition of slavery is not an end, but a beginning. It is the question of the hours of labor that presents itself to the public mind as a demand of the hired classes that their wages shall be increased one-fifth. [Hisses, cheers and great confusion.] Since this is no time—[A voice—"Three cheers for Gen. Grant, hip—hip!" Hisses and cheers.] Since this is no time for labored discussion, I will simply say that I believe there are questions now awaiting us, there are problems to be rightfully and carefully considered, the solution whereof promises, I trust, great good to the industrial classes, and with the expression of that trust I will relieve you of any further attention. [Cheers and confusion.]

Mr. Greeley somewhat hurriedly left the platform, and went straight to the reception-room. A few minutes later he left the grounds.

The picnic was a complete success, notwithstanding the interruption and confusion caused by Mr. Greeley's appearance on the grounds. Over 2,000 persons took part in it.

California's Judgment of Greeley.

In one of his speeches while, on his unsuccessful tour in search of the home of his boyhood, Mr. Greeley said that "he always regarded party simply as a means to an end;" and the remark has drawn from the San Francisco *Alta* the following comment: "We believe Horace there, for he quickly took by the hand the Democracy whom he had formerly excoriated most unmercifully, when it offered him the Presidency. In no other way his apostacy to party principles, his recantation of nearly all he has said in thirty years, his anomalous position can be explained, except that he regards every party simply as a means to an end, which, in this case, means his own ambition."

The Baltimore Robbery

Demonstrates the oft-told tale that cheap safes, old-fashioned safes, safes not up to the times, are the temptations to burglary. Bankers may provide watchmen, and may use other safe-guards, but they will not put their money in the watchman's pocket, or trust it in a tin or wooden box, no matter how many guards are used. The safe, after all, is the last receptacle. No amount of watching or guarding will ever make a poor or old-style safe trustworthy. This is the citadel, and should be *the best* that can be made.

THERE IS BUT ONE BEST.

HERRINGS & FARREL,

Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray-street.

Only manufacturers of HERRINGS' NEW PATENT CHAMPION BANK SAFES.—*Advertisement.*

Bank Vaults Protected from Burglars!!

The recent successful attacks on Bank Vaults have been stimulated and tempted by the inferior and cheap style of Safes and Vaults in use.

One hundred holes were drilled in the iron lining of the Bank Vault robbed in Baltimore—the rest of the work was easy.

BANKS AND BANKERS

can remove this temptation by providing themselves with modern protection from burglary.

We are proprietors and manufacturers of the only combination of metals for Bank Vaults and Bank Safes that

WILL RESIST THE ACTION OF THE BLOW-PIPE AS WELL AS THE DRILL.

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NITRO-GLYCERINE AND SIFTING FIRE POWDER

to an extent not heretofore known.

We also furnish the most simple and complete magneto-electric Bank Alarm yet invented.

HERRINGS & FARREL,

Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, corner Murray-st.

—*Advertisement.*

Once More.

Inasmuch as Mr. G. Q. Colton persists in advertising falsely, concerning my connection with the Colton Dental Association, I am compelled to say that I extracted teeth for that Association for nearly three years, and operated for more than 10,000 people. I challenge Mr. Colton to show that he is the "originator of nitrous oxide gas:" and I have yet to learn that he is either a doctor of Medicine or Dentistry.

F. HASBROUCK, D. D. S.

Drs. Hasbrouck & Howland, Broadway, corner 23d-st., with an experience of nearly ten years, devote their entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth.—*Advertisement.*

Mahogany, Rosewood, Walnut.

All other kinds Hard-wood, Lumber and Veneers, manufactured by GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 170 and 172 Centre-st. Send for a price list.—*Advertisement.*

Rose Cold, Hay Fever.

Are cured by WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

For Mosquito Canopies for Beds, go to

ROEBUCK'S, No. 58 Fulton-street, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

It Operates Like Magic.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain.

Cool, Refreshing Hair-dressing.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR, restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates the effects of intense heat or salt-water bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $80, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

MARRIED.

IRELAND—LEWERS.—At the residence of the bride's father, on the 22d inst., by Rev. Dr. H. E. Montgomery, R. M. IRELAND, to MARY, youngest daughter of William Lewers, Esq., all of New-York City. No cards.

DIED.

BARCLAY.—Drowned, at Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, Aug. 22, 1872, JOHN, eldest son of Samuel and Ann Eliza Barclay, aged 10 years, 11 months and 19 days.

The funeral will take place this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 222 9th-av.; thence to New-York Bay Cemetery.

BARKER.—On Friday, THOMAS BARKER, in the 87th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 55 Lexington-av., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

COMBS.—Suddenly Aug. 24, at White Plains, MARIA SMITH, adopted daughter of the late Samuel B. Combs.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Church, corner of 39th-st. and Park-av., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

DUNGEY.—On Saturday, Aug. 24, 1872, THOMAS H. DUNGEY, aged 41 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Ann's Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Sunday, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

GARDNER.—On the 21st inst., ELLA LOUISE GARDNER, in the 19th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral today, (Sunday,) at 12½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 422 East 119th-st.

GARDNER.—On Friday, Aug. 23, ELIZABETH GARDNER, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Daniel Van Reed, No. 98 East 4th-st., on Tuesday morning, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

JONES.—At Portland, Oregon, on Saturday, Aug. 10, after a short illness, MARY CLINTON, widow of the late David S. Jones, and daughter of the late De Witt Clinton.

LYON.—At Yonkers, Aug. 23, WM. A. LYON, in the 78th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, North Broadway, Yonkers, Monday, Aug. 26, at 3½ P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the arrival of the 1½ train from 30th-st., New-York.

NEEDHAM.—On Friday, Aug. 23, after a short illness, ANN, beloved wife of John Needham, in the 59th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from her late residence, 4th-st., Morrisania, on Monday, Aug. 26, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

ROAN.—On the 22d inst., MICHAEL, beloved husband of E. C. Roan, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 349 7th-st., Jersey City, this Sunday, at 12 o'clock M.

TIBBITS.—At his residence, Sand's Point, Long Island, Aug. 24, 187., Capt. HALL J. TIBBITS, formerly of Brooklyn, aged 76 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at Christ Church, Manhassett, Monday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 11 o'clock and return at 3. Carriages will be in attendance.

TRASK.—On Thursday, Aug. 22, 1872, CHARLES H. TRASK, aged 50 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of his family, and those of his brother, James W. Trask, together with the members of Lafayette Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M., Mutual Base-ball and Mutual Pleasure Clubs, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 28 Vandam-st., on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock.

UNDERHILL.—At Sing Sing, Fifth day, (Thursday,) 22d inst., PHEBE, widow of the late Solomon Underhill, in her 89th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at Chappaqua Meeting-house, on First day, (Sunday,) 25th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at her late residence; Sing Sing, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and at Chappaqua Depot to meet the 9 A. M. train from New-York. (Train returns at 6:05 P. M.)

VOSE.—On Friday, the 23d inst., CHARLES A. VOSE, in the 50th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 59 Cheever-place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 25, at 3 P. M.

[OFFICIAL.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22, 1872.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. George W. Wurts, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Rome, of the death, on the 12th of May, 1872, at Genoa, Italy, of MARIANNA OSBORN, late resident of New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28: fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished.

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GRAY'S CANTHARIDINE BEATS every other preparation for producing hair. Price $2. Depot No. 31 Lafayette-place, New-York.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, Piles, Impotence, diseases of the Generative Organs, by HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25 cents.

POLITICAL.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Portraits, Flags, &c., at head-quarters, W. B. COBB, 107 Fulton-st., near William-st., N. Y.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Portraits painted from Original Copies. T. W. THORP, Manufacturer, 139 Fulton st., near B'dway.

GRANT AND WILSON RATIFICATION MEETING.—The colored campaign clubs of the Twentieth Ward will hold a ratification meeting at Republican Hall, corner of Broadway and 33d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26, at 8 o'clock. Rev. H. H. GARNETT, Rev. W. F. BUTLER, Hon. JOHN H. WHITE, Dr. NEWTON, and other eminent speakers will address the meeting. Come one, come all! AUGUSTUS T. BISHOP, President. J. G. FRISBEE, Chairman.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS, Bunting Flags and Painted Portraits, Canvass Banners, Transparencies, Club Banners, &c., at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, Printers and Manufacturers, No. 97 Duane-st. Established 1842.

POLITICAL FLAGS—AT THE OLD stand, (established 1847,) corner Fulton and William-sts. Manufactured by ANNIN & CO.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. SUSMAN & CO.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY and 10th-st.—Divine services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, Aug. 25, Rev. J. B. FORBUSH will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½.

ALL SAINTS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner Henry and Scammel sts.—Services on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-st.—HORACE DRESSER, LL.D., will lecture at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY; in the EVENING Dr. WM. WHITE will lecture at 7½ P. M.; both on *Spiritualism.*

ASSOCIATION HALL.—SERVICE OF Song, SUNDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock, followed by a short address by GEORGE M. VANDERLIP.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—Service at 10½ o'clock each SABBATH MORNING during the month; preaching by Rev. HOWARD KINGSBURY. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHRIST IS COMING!—THE MESSENGER who heralds His advent will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Subject—*The Time, Manner and Grand Results of Christ's Second Coming.* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 57th-st., near Lexington-av., Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., Rector, will preach in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 8 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORner Park-av. and 35th-st., Rev. Dr. PRENTISS, Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. on SABBATH, 25th inst., by Rev. LEWIS F. STEARNS, of Newark, N. J.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, Protestant Episcopal, 50th-st., east of 3d-av., Rev. U. T. TRACY, Rector.—Service on SUNDAY MORNING only at 10½.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth-st., W. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.—Services are held in the Chapel every SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. The public are cordially invited to be present.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE Virgin, West 45th-st., near Broadway.—Full Choral Services, with Holy Communion, at 7 and 10½ A. M. Compline 8 P. M. Open all Summer. Strangers welcome.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. Dr. STANTON will preach on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ A. M.

JANES M. E. CHAPEL, NORTH-WEST corner West 44th-st. and 10th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the converted Infidel lawyer. Evening service as usual.

JANE-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. W. H. Ferris; 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. Mr. WRIGHT.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. F. C. MORGAN. Prayer-meeting SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. HENRY B. CHAPIN.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Subject—*Order of Events at the Judgment Day.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

PREACHING ON SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON in the West Twenty-fifth-street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL J. STEWART, and on the afternoon of the first Sabbath of each month the Pastor will preach to the young people. All are invited.

PERRY-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Greenwich and Washington sts.—The praying band of the Forty-third-st. M. E. Church will conduct the services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. C. S. BROWN, Pastor; SAMUEL HOPPER, Committee.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Rev. A. L. PARK will preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 25, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Young People's Prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

PLYMOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 51st-st., 9th and 10th avs.—Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., of Albany, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN, of Liverpool, is expected to preach in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., at 10½ A. M.; preaching in the EVENING at 8 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. J. F. ELDER.

REV. H. STOWELL BROWN WILL preach (D. V.) in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., at 3½ P. M.; Rev. ROBERT CAMERON, Pastor, at 10½ A. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder S. W. BISHOP, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on the *Evidences of the Near Coming of Christ and a Future Life only by a Resurrection through Christ.* Seats free.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, 4TH-AV., corner 22d-st.—Morning service SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock in the chapel; entrance on 22d-st. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. D. Foss, D. D. The evening service will be resumed the next Sabbath.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—SUNDAY services during the Summer will be as follows: 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany, Holy Communion or Sermon; 5 P. M., Evening Prayer.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—On SUNDAY, Holy Communion at 7 A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M., and at 3 P. M. for deaf-mutes; Evening Prayer at 5 o'clock. Free seats.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free.

HUCKLEBERRIES.

Huckleberry pudding is the poor man's strawberry short-cake. The strawberry comes into market early in the season, and is so short-lived that the figures at which it is sold haven't time to get down to the level of the laborer's pocket, and he has scarcely a taste of the luscious fruit. The raspberry and the blackberry are within his reach, but they must be made into "jam" and jelly by the good wife, and don't amount to much anyhow. But oh! the "toothsome huckleberry!" It comes when all the rest are gone, and it isn't in a hurry to get out of market either. It is estimated that the quantity of huckleberries sold in New-York City is ten times that of any other berry. It is as popular as pea-nuts, and the wise *restaurateur* governs himself accordingly in making up his bill of fare. Attest the placards in any of the dining saloons during the months of July and August.

WHAT THE HUCKLEBERRY IS.

The huckleberry (more properly whortleberry) is of several species, belonging to the *Vaccinium* family of the vegetable kingdom. In England it is called the "bilberry," in Scotland the "blaeberry," where it is very common. It is also found as far north as Iceland, but is a different variety from ours. The whortleberry is also found in Germany, of a species from which a spirituous liquor is made. This latter berry is very sweet, and contains a large percentage of gelatine substance, of which a delicious jelly is made. There is a white whortleberry found in Great Britain, and occasionally in North America, but it is rare.

The European whortleberry is dark purple, and grows on bushes varying from a few inches to two feet in height, with ovate deciduous leaves, although some species are evergreen.

The bog whortleberry, known in this country as the "swamp huckleberry," is common in Northern Europe and in Asia, and extends even to the ice-bound shores of Greenland, where it covers large areas of marshy land. The bushes of this berry, in many instances, grow to be more like trees than shrubs, in this country, at least, sometimes attaining a height of eight feet. The fruit is much larger than the common berry, but inferior in flavor. It is said that the swamp huckleberry eaten in large quantities produces a giddiness, but this statement is not borne out by known facts, although an intoxicating drink is made from the berry in Sweden. There is a species of whortleberry nearly akin to the cranberry, and was formerly classed with that family. It is found in this country, and in the north of Europe and Asia. It is red, and possesses all the acidity of the cranberry. The plant is a very pretty dwarf shrub, and is evergreen. Large quantities of the red whortleberry are sold for cranberries in the south of Europe, in Aberdeen, Scotland, and other places. It is used in the same manner, and for the same purposes. Attention has lately been turned toward a whortleberry found among the mountains of North Carolina and Virginia, with a view to its cultivation. Like the red whortleberry, it partakes of the nature of the cranberry, and grows on a shrub about two feet high. The fruit is of exquisite flavor, and beautifully transparent. If it can be successfully cultivated, its commercial value will be great.

There are many more varieties of the whortleberry, the most of them natives of this country. The most common, and the ones which get into market, are the early "sugar-blues," the purple "low-bush" and the jet-black "high-bush." This latter is the latest of all, and after it has ceased to be sought for by anxious "pickers," forms food for weeks for millions of wild pigeons on the barrens where it is found.

As New-York consumes thousands of bushels of huckleberries, it may be of interest to the consumers to know where they come from.

The great huckleberry patches of America are in the southern part of this State, Northeastern Pennsylvania, and Northern New-Jersey. The Counties of Sullivan, Orange, and Ulster, in this State, and Pike and Monroe Counties, Penn., supply New-York City's demand for the fruit, and Carbon and Lehigh Counties, Penn., furnish the Philadelphia markets. Large quantities are also shipped from the former localities West, by the Erie Railway, New-York Central, and various other lines.

Hundreds of families find remunerative employment in the picking of huckleberries, and the scraggy summits of the Shawangunk Mountains, the barren crests and rugged sides of the Blue Ridge, and the spur of the Catskill range that runs through Northern Pike County, are from daylight till dark scoured by men, women and children, from sixty years old down to three, filling pails, baskets and boxes with the glittering fruit. Some families earn from $5 to $10 a day picking berries, and the highest price they can command of speculators is eight cents a quart. Peddling about towns and villages, pickers obtain from ten to twenty cents a quart, but they prefer to sell them in quantity for the smaller sum, thereby saving time, which they may employ in more than making up the difference in the two prices.

In Pike and Monroe Counties, women and children bring berries as far as ten miles to a station. It is no uncommon sight to see a sturdy Dutch woman with a large basketful on her head and another in each hand, followed by from five to six children of graduated sizes, each with its basket or pail of berries, trudging along some mountain road, on their way to the nearest station to dispose of their fruit.

During the berry season, such large quantities of berries are shipped over the Monticello and Port Jervis Railway, the Midland, and other lines in the section of the country named, and so many pickers take passage to and from favorite berry-patches, that certain trains are called "huckleberry-trains," and, in fact, the Monticello branch of the Erie, at this time of the year, is dubbed the "huckleberry line." Hundreds of bushels are shipped daily over this latter road, and at small stations along the Midland, from one to five hundred bushels are brought in by the industrious women and children.

"Democratic Ridge," in the town of Forestburg, Sullivan County, a high, dry mountain fastness, is for miles one unbroken thicket of huckleberry bushes, and so great is the rush of pickers there that a hotel has been erected, which, deriving no other patronage, drives a brisk trade in catering to the wants of berry-pickers.

On the rocky summits and scraggy sides of the mountains that rise on each side of the Erie Railway for a hundred miles west of Port Jervis, these berries also grow in profusion, and not a coal-train goes west but is loaded with women and children bound for the patches, getting off at different points, and scrambling up well-known and well-beaten mountain-paths.

In Ulster County, perhaps, huckleberrying is made more of a commercial interest than in any other part of the region. Many a dealer pays out from $1,000 to $2,500 a day for berries, which amounts go far toward clothing and feeding families, which, but for the little purple treasures of the mountains and barrens, would fare but poorly even in the Summer months. Besides the immense quantities shipped to the Eastern and Western markets, hundreds of bushels are carted to neighboring towns for home consumption, and a large proportion of the crop is dried for Winter use. Dried huckleberries command, in the Winter time, as fair prices as the fruit in its fresh and rotund state and season, and, properly prepared, are quite as nutritious.

The centre of the Ulster huckleberry region is Ellenville, in the very heart of the Shawangunk Mountain. A small army of berry pickers, mostly women and children, leave this village at early dawn every day in the season, and following up the picturesque mountain road leading from the foot of Buttermilk Falls, on their way to the "High Pine," "Log House," the "Horseshoe," "Ice Cave," and a hundred other famous stamping grounds, after both high and low-bush berries.

The skill displayed by the pickers is remarkable. From twenty-five to thirty quarts a day is considered a fair showing for the average picker. The power of endurance displayed by many of the women and children is truly wonderful. They will carry boxes and baskets containing from twenty quarts to a bushel of berries on their backs or heads for miles down rough and dangerous mountain paths with apparent ease.

The season now is at its height, and although the crop is not as large this year as usual, in consequence of the ravages of the fires in the mountains last Spring, spreading throughout the entire huckleberry region, yet from Paltz Point, in Ulster County, to the Allegheny Mountains, thousands of busy fingers are gathering it for market, and millions of pigeons are fattening on the juicy yield.

Notwithstanding the immense quantities that find their way to market, and are eaten by pigeons and other wild game, thousands upon thousands of bushels are left to rot on the bushes.

ENGLAND'S POLICY.

The Prorogation of Parliament—English Press Sentiment on the Queen's Speech.

The London *Times* says the most significant paragraph of the royal speech consists of no more than a line and a half. Her Majesty informs the two Houses—and this time it is genuine information that is conveyed to them—of a novel enterprise contemplated by the Ministry: "My Government has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa." Steps intended to prepare the way for action may be a long way off from the action itself, but we suppose we shall not be in error if we connect this announcement with the recent discovery of Dr. Livingstone, and with the dispatches to the Foreign Office brought by Mr. Stanley from the great traveler. It would seem that the English Government have, in their own language, "taken steps to prepare the way for dealing more effectually" with this slave-trade, and M. Thiers has some serious proposals before him. Not that we suppose there is any definite design at this moment of a joint expedition with France into Eastern Africa; but neither was their any design to send an expedition against the Emperor Theodore when letters were first exchanged with him, and Consul Cameran was accredited to his Court. It is so easy to slide from step to step with the best of all possible motives, and to find ourselves at length in a position from which we cannot retreat with honor or even with safety, that we may be pardonably jealous of the beginnings of a policy of which we do not see the end. It is, therefore, unfortunate that this first intimation of unknown designs should have been made in the speech which closed the sittings of Parliament. We hope the Ministry will see the propriety of relieving the anxiety that must otherwise arise, by a frank statement of their intentions, for we are convinced they will gain largely by taking the country into their confidence in the matter.....The *Telegraph* says there is a little paragraph embedded among the obvious ones, which is new, and upon which the public mind will dwell with extreme satisfaction. It is that in which the Queen announces "that my Government has taken steps intended to prepare the way for dealing more effectually with the slave trade on the east coast of Africa."....The *Daily News* says it is a question whether the form of the Queen's speech does not need reconsidering with a view to adapt it more closely to its purpose, and so get rid of a cumbrousness and artificiality which at present detract much from its grace. Even if it is necessary to make the speech a review of the total productive activity of the session, there is no need to make the Queen profess to "inform" Parliament, and still less "rejoice to inform" it, of facts, such as the settlement of the indirect claims controversy, which were formally reported to Parliament many weeks ago. Just as little does it seem polite, when inviting a number of gentlemen to suspend their labors for needful recreations, to describe their departure from Westminster as a "relinquishment of duties" for surely the House of Commons has worked hard enough and long enough for one session....The *Standard* says the speech in which Parliament received its dismissal is a piece of composition singular enough to deserve attention even among the many strange utterances of this kind in which the present Government has indulged. In its rolling platitudes and half-smothered flow of sham sentiment it is a document eminently characteristic of the genius of the Ministry. "Composed" is really a very happy mode of characterizing what took place at Geneva. Taken in either sense, the word expresses perhaps only too well the mode by which the British Government escaped out of the consequences of its own blundering diplomacy. A controversy "composed" may mean a controversy put to sleep or a controversy made up in some artificial manner. We could hardly have expected so much candor from the authors of the Washington Treaty. Last of all, before the usual blessing, we have a curious paragraph respecting the condition of trade, in which we are reminded that "periods of unusually rapid changes in the prices of commodities and in the value of labor are likewise periods in which there is more than ever a call for the exercise of moderation and forethought." We must all feel grateful for this valuable piece of advice. If it contained no other lesson than this, the Queen's Speech on the closing of the session would be a highly useful and instructive piece of writing, eminently worthy of its authors.

The "Sham Democracy" Fishing in Unaccustomed Waters—A Few Gudgeons Hooked.

It is amusing and perhaps instructive to see the Democrats, with all their exclusive regard for the white race, prying around after negro votes. Greeley says it was formerly a distinguishing trait of the "sham Democracy" "to love rum and hate niggers." In accordance with this "policy of hate" the Democrats every where and every time voted solid against every proposition for conferring the right of suffrage upon colored men. The wind sits in a different quarter now. The negro having acquired the right of suffrage, notwithstanding the opposition and most strenuous efforts of the Democratic Party, the best means of sharing in the new element added to the elective body has become a matter of intense interest and deep study to the Democratic mind. The party was always hostile to an amendment to the State Constitution, extending the elective franchise to the blacks, and it was only carried by the Republicans after the Democrats had dwindled into a minority. The fact that the blacks, mostly, had the advantages of some education and could read and write, and had also enjoyed the softening influences of a long intercourse with white people who treated them decently, weighed nothing in their behalf with the partizans who did not deem the ability to read and write an essential qualification with a large class of white voters.

By the persevering efforts of the old Whigs and their successors, the Republicans, the colored people ultimately obtained this concession in the Northern States, and more recently, as all know, when the slaves became freemen they were admitted to the same privilege. But the principle was odious to the Democrats, who fought it to the last, and would have defeated it if they had possessed the power. They discover now, that the colored man, with a ballot in his hand, is a different being from what he would have been had they succeeded in keeping him in a subordinate condition. They want his vote, although they have done nothing to entitle themselves to it, and do not propose to.

The blacks appear to understand all this clearly enough, and display great reluctance to enlisting and marching to the polls under Democratic colors. They are more inclined to trust those who befriended them when they were poor and lowly. Now and then, however, a black man comes upon the stage wearing the badge of servility to his former enemies, and receiving the homage due to his unparalleled magnanimity. It seems a pitiful sight, but a black man voting to replace his old oppressors in power ought to have good and solid reasons for his preference, and may be pardoned for consulting his conscience and interest in making his choice between the two parties.

In Boston, the Democrats have succeeded in raising a committee of colored citizens, who have signed their names to an address to colored voters, recommending them to give their support to the Democratic and Kuklux candidates, instead of Grant and Wilson. In this State we have seen it mentioned in Democratic prints, as a gratifying circumstance, that several black men in different localities have espoused the Democratic cause, and are warmly engaged in the work of bringing their colored brethren to its maintenance. Only a few evenings since, a colored man, who evinces a superior cultivation, entered into a discussion at Cooper Institute, to persuade his friends that in the approaching contest, they should arrange themselves on the side whence no kindly eye ever beamed upon their forlorn estate, and where, indeed, the hanging of unoffending negroes to lamp-posts was considered as justifiable as the burning of Salem witches. Whether the Democrats are hunting negroes less, or are studying simply how to increase their strength, without paying any particular regard to principle, we leave our readers to judge. The matter that wears a peculiar complexion is the spectacle of a few scattering negroes laboring to steal into the good graces of the Democrats, and Democrats attempting to conquer the affections of the negroes. We should advise the Democrats to persevere, however fruitless the effort may appear at the present time. If the blacks do not yield themselves readily to the amalgamating process, and walk right into the parlors to which they are invited, the Democrats will have the satisfaction of knowing that virtue is its own reward.

Another Connecticut Democrat Wrongfully Claimed.

Not long ago some Greeleyites in Connecticut advertised a list of gentlemen as the Liberal Republican State Committee, including the name of Rev. John Churchill, of Woodbury, as the member for the Sixteenth District. This rather surprised his friends, until they heard from him. He has set himself right on the record by a letter, which the Bridgeport *Standard* quotes as follows: "Your kind letter is just received; you say that you are 'surprised and grieved' to see my name in the papers as one of the 'State Committee,' &c. *So am I.* It is without either my knowledge or consent, and wholly against my feeling."

MASKED MURDER.

The Missouri Kuklux Butcher another Victim—A Reign of Terror while Gratz Brown Neglects his Sworn Duty—Loyal Citizens Driven to the Woods.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 21.

Reynolds County, in this State, has already attained an unenviable notoriety as the scene of the whipping of Rev. Thomas Callaghan, and other outrages upon loyal or Republican citizens. Reynolds County may be described as possessing a strong Democratic majority and no newspaper. Out of some 520 votes, about four-fifths are cast by Democrats. The result of this preponderance of the rebel element—for it is nothing else—has been the practical proscription of all persons in the county who did not buy their opinions ready-made of the leaders of the Democratic faction. These latter have adopted the murderous and mysterious practice and policy of the Kuklux. They have some five bands perfectly organized, and ready at any moment for deeds of desperation and darkness. It has been their boast that no Radical would be allowed to breathe in the county. As an instance of their line of conduct may be mentioned the case of the clerk of the Circuit Court, Mr. A. J. Parks, who for more than four weeks has been in hiding in the woods, unable to attend to his duties, or even to visit his family. Hitherto the Kuklux of Reynolds County have satisfied themselves with blood drawn from the backs of their victims. Of late, however, they have grown more ambitious, and their hatred for the Union and its institutions refuses to be satisfied with anything less than the heart's blood of innocent victims.

It is only a few days since Mr. Marion Weeks, Deputy Postmaster at Reece's Hill, near Centerville, Reynolds County, came to St. Louis to give evidence which might tend to identify the scoundrels who had whipped the Rev. Mr. Callaghan, and committed other acts of violence and barbarity in the county. When giving his evidence he was heard to intimate that, in all probability, he would be called on to seal his testimony with his blood. He returned to Reece's Hill, where he acted as Deputy Postmaster, and was a partner in a store kept by Mr. E. P. Wallew. On Saturday last, he and a young companion named Davis were riding toward home, when in Black River they paused to water their horses. As Weeks gave his horse rein and leaned forward in the saddle, a shot was heard, and he fell dead. The bullet of the assassin had struck him below the arm and pierced his heart; and that this bullet had been aimed with murderous premeditation was evident from the fact that an opening had been cut through the brush-wood, through which aim could be taken at the defenseless and unsuspecting victim. The most intense feeling, rightly or wrongly, has been awakened against the Sheriff of Reynolds County, Mr. James H. George. Hints have not been wanting to the effect that he was specially interested in the Kuklux as one of their leaders. To all this some color was added by his alleged negligence in instituting a search for or pursuit of the perpetrators of this murder, so utterly without palliation. Up to Sunday morning no steps whatever had been taken to trace the murderers, the Sheriff remaining quietly at home. The friends of the officials allege that there is no use in instituting a chase, since more people would combine to shield than to secure the murderers. And thus the tide of anarchy sets over Reynolds County, causing men, whose only offense is their loyalty, to flee, and placing their lives and comfort at the disposal of bloody and powerful foes.

Political Correspondence.

We annex hereto extracts from letters from Republican friends in the interior of the State, which show an active and healthy condition of affairs in the several counties. The Republicans are almost everywhere at work, as they should be, and their several town and county organizations are progressing favorably. They are discharging their duty zealously, and with effects that promise glorious results. "The verdict of the nation," sent forth from North Carolina, will be duly indorsed by New-York:

ROME, Aug. 8, 1872.

We are wide awake in this city, and will show you better results than for years before. Our club already numbers 500.

CORNING, Aug. 9, 1872.—We had last night a very large and enthusiastic meeting—one of the largest and best ever held in Steuben County. Our people were never so active and determined in any canvass before. Gov. Woodford gave a most telling, eloquent and effective speech. It will do us a great amount of good.

AUG. 4.—It looked at one time as though a majority of the Republicans were going with Greeley, but the thing is changing now. I am not only in hopes of holding the Republicans mostly, but I think we will get from three to five Democrats for every Republican lost. A Democrat named to me twenty-six Democrats in a neighborhood of say sixty or seventy voters, who would either vote for Grant and Wilson or not vote at all. If this is correct, and I think it is, we shall have a small majority in the district.

AUG. 3.—I am unable to place more than seven Republicans for Greeley. I am confident that there are fifty Democrats who will not go for him.

WATERTOWN, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1872.

The cause looks well in Jefferson; we shall make some gain I am sure.

AUG. 13.—The Greeley movement is receding in this county. Grant's majority, 1868, was 443. If it is not 1,000 this Fall I shall be much disappointed. We have a Grant Club in every town in the county. Our club here numbers 900. The WEEKLY TIMES is in the hands of every man in the county who takes the *Tribune*. I never knew our people to be more zealous and active.

CANANDAIGUA, Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1872.

Old Ontario will give a good account of herself this Fall. Our prospects are very encouraging—Greeleyism on the decline. Livingston County is reported in good working order, with a prospect of increasing her majority. Yates muddled, but our friends are active, and are sure of giving 500 or 600 majority for Grant.

AUG. 8.—Gen. Grant had a very flattering vote here in 1868. We shall improve upon that vote this year. I don't know a Greeley Republican in this town. There are many Democrats who will vote for Grant, and still others who will vote a straight Democratic ticket if one is nominated at Louisville.

AUG. 13.—We shall give as large a majority in this county this Fall for Gen. Grant as we gave last year for the State ticket.

AUG. 13.—The Democratic war-cry of "anything to beat Grant," will be changed after the election to "Grant can beat anything." If I can judge of the feeling among our people in ——— County, we shall show a larger vote than in 1868, which was about 1,200 majority.

AUG. 12.—Things are looking better here since the North Carolina election has come in right.

AUG. 13.—Everything is looking well here; very few Greeley men (Republicans) to be found in the county.

AUG. 14.—I am able to assure you that all looks well in this county. We have a complete canvass of the county, and feel confident of having in November a Republican majority of 800 to 1,000. Never before have the farmers seemed so wide awake so early in the campaign. We have demands for speakers from all parts of the county, and we are sending them out; they address large and enthusiastic meetings.

SAG HARBOR, Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1872.

We held our County Convention yesterday to send delegates to Utica. It was the most harmonious and enthusiastic convention that has been held in this county for years.

AUG. 1.—My brother has had a *Tribune* club here for several years, and this year in his absence I foolishly kept up the club, supposing the traitorous *Tribune* would stop lying and support the party. I have changed a few, furnishing the TIMES, but cannot afford to give away any more, as I make no money out of politics. Over one hundred *Tribunes* still come here to one name; most of them would be glad to exchange for the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. The antidote to Greeley Copperheads lies, in the TIMES, is better than any other document according to cost.

AUG. 7.—Send me Senator Conkling's speech for distribution. I think it a most able campaign document, and one that will do good among thinking Democrats and Republicans.

AUG. 10.—Everything is looking well with us. Our friends are active and enthusiastic. Shall organize a Grant and Wilson Club in every ward.

MILLERSBURG, Dauphin County, Penn., Thursday, Aug. 8, 1872.

Neither the Greeley "ground swell" or "tidal wave" have reached this section. The lines hereabouts are solid. Grant is the man. We go for the ticket from Ulysses down to Coroner. This fact is no Greeley wind—it is a fact.

JULY 31.—I am glad to inform you that we are receiving accessions very fast, and everything looks as if we should carry this town for Gen. Grant, as many active Democrats have declared for him. This town formerly gave 200 to 300 Democratic majority, but there is so much dissatisfaction among them now, that there is no chance for their success. Our side is very active, but we want campaign documents.

AUG. 2.—In regard to the political situation of our town and county, I believe we shall do better for Grant than in 1868. We have but two or three Greeley rep-robates in our town, but there are ten times as many Democrats who will vote for Grant. As it looks now, we shall carry the county by from 2,500 to 3,000 majority. You can bet your bottom dollar on the first figures.

AUG. 5.—Among our 1,400 Germans there are but two traitors. The Germans will make a splendid record. Discontent among the Irish is becoming apparent. We are coming out all right. The Greeley Copperheads evince strong signs of discouragement. We are now "dead sure" of holding the county to its moorings.

AUG. 3.—The coalition had a jollification over North Carolina last night. They have got sober this morning.

Duel in Galveston—Both Participants Wounded.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, Aug. 16.

A duel came off about 9 o'clock last night, on the beach, between Dick Cotton, of Cameron, and a gentleman of this city, whom we are not permitted to name. The duel grew out of an old feud—a difficulty that took place in the army during the war. It seems, from the best information we could get, that Cotton had severely beaten the other party in a manner that was regarded as unfair, and upon his having met Cotton today upon the street, he slapped his face, which resulted in a duel. The parties fired at thirty paces, three times each, with six-shooters, resulting in the wounding of Cotton in the knee, and the other party in the shoulder. Neither of the parties is regarded as dangerously wounded.

ROCKY POINT.

A Pleasant and Quiet Resort—Improvements and Attractions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROCKY POINT, R. I., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1872.

About half way between Newport and Providence, on the famous Narragansett Bay, is situated this popular Summer resort. It is exceedingly popular with the masses as a delightful spot to spend a few days from the hurry and bustle of daily life. Since the close of last season many improvements have been made, and many new novelties added. First and foremost are the increased facilities for reaching the Point. Seven trips daily by steamers belonging to the American Steamboat Company are made, and a countless number of sail-boats are also engaged in the same business. A new and larger wharf has been built; new bathing-houses and a plank walk leading from them to the water have also been built; an inclined railway, on which all can take a pleasant ride every few minutes, and an elevated and commanding walk, affording a fine view of the beautiful Narragansett Bay, and the almost countless number of sailing crafts plying up and down its broad expanse of water, are also among the many attractions of this place. The shore dinners, which are partaken of daily by thousands, are served in an elegant dining-room, capable of seating 1,500 persons. There is also, for the children's amusement, an educated bear, which they watch with interest, and a large cage, or frame-work, where a large number of playful monkeys perform their antics to the delight of the little ones. No intoxicating liquors, not even ale, are allowed to be sold upon the grounds, thus protecting the visitors as far as possible from the annoyance caused by this disagreeable item. This one fact alone has made Rocky Point very inviting as a first-class Summer resort.

There are but a few cottages, but upon a commanding point stands the Rocky Point Hotel, which I learn is now, and has been ever since it was opened, full to its utmost capacity. The place is more adapted for daily excursions. Here is the objective point of either civic or military societies who, from the different parts of the Union, are annually upon a Summer's vacation. They are always sure to visit it, and eat their fill of Rhode Island clams, stroll along its romantic shores, and then return feeling that they have visited one of the most delightful places upon our New-England coast.

Just across the bay is Mount Hope, the spot where King Philip concealed the little Indian maiden, Pequita, from her blood-thirsty relatives, and finally married her to the man of her choice, compelling the objectors to this matrimonial alliance to gracefully acknowledge the husband of the King's choice. Some declare that Pequita's best beloved was a full-blooded Yankee, but history reveals nothing to substantiate the fact. J. G.

TRAVELERS FOR EUROPE.

The following passengers left this port for Europe yesterday:

Per Inman steam-ship City of Montreal, for Liverpool.—James Wilson, Geo. Appleton, John Shaw, Edward Shaw, Edward Richardson, Jno. L. Wilson, Mr. Kay, James Watt, A. J. Clark and wife, Rev. E. Purton, L. Lazarus, wife and two children, Thos. Beaver and wife, Miss Beaver, Miss Stewart Beaver, Miss Lizzie Powell, Miss Kate Hoover, Mrs. Jane Fitzpatrick, Martin L. Powell, H. H. Tankerd, Miss Minnie Dale, Wm. Watson, David Bailey, James E. Clark, J. C. Freeborn, wife and 3 children, Miss N. Nelson, Mrs. James Baker, Miss Annie Frew, William Phillips, wife and infant, Mrs. Smykers, Miss Howard, Mr. Smykers, Jos. G. Hope, Isaac Nelson and wife, John Hinchcliffe, M. Glour, Mr. Kay, E. Buxton, Samuel Miller, Rev. Patrick Augustine Wright, Mr. Lucas, John H. Durston, John K. Sax, Mrs. Sarah Roberts and two children, James Millward, William Millward and wife.

Per steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow.—Stephen J. Kane, Capt. Fellowes, Mrs. Fellowes, S. Ferguson, Capt. Brown, M. Giacomo Brizzalaro, E. J. Raymond, A. Corcoran, Miss Ella C. Burt, John L. Field, Henry Parkhouse, D. Murphy, W. K. King, James O. Kane, Bernard Bocker, C. M. Simms, Mrs. Simms, W. Haythorn, Mrs. Haythorn, Miss Florence Haythorn, Master William Haythorn, E. J. Thompson, Miss Isabella Thompson, Master Daniel L. Thompson, Mrs. James R. F. Kelly, Master John Kelly, Capt. Palmer Hall, Mrs. Palmer Hall, Miss Sarah Denyer, Miss Catharine Denyer, Robert Mackenzie, Mrs. Robert Mackenzie, Mrs. Maria Darcy, Mrs. Fotheringham, Miss Buchanan, Charles Hagan, William S. Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. James Smith.

Per steam-ship France, for Brest and Havre—Lopez Roberts, late Spanish Minister at Washington; Mrs. Lopez Roberts, Miss Ellen Shakpeen, Mrs. Avegno, Miss Avegno, Mr. McCurdy, Mr. Bullet, Mrs. Bullet, Charles Bulet, Robert Bulet, Miss Mathilde Bulet, Master Bulet, Mr. Dandenot, Mrs. Cendor, Miss O'Connor, Miss Maggie O'Connor, Miss Sarah K. O'Connor, Miss Sarah O'Connor, Miss Fannie H. O'Connor, Miss Agnes H. O'Connor, Mrs. J. H. O'Connor, and Mrs. O'Connor's two maid-servants, Mr. Hernandez and son, Mr. Guenee, Mrs. Percher, Miss Anna de Pury, J. Grugnot, H. Grugnot, Mrs. Moller, Mrs. D. Raily, Miss Raily and Master Raily, L. S. Palmer, A. Pinava Necovet, French Consul at Chicago, Mlle. Aimee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Perezbento, L. Bavolliot, Mr. Urashema, Mlle. E. Janin, A. Ruzuty, P. Begli Uberti, Mr. Van Rensselair, Miss Cluzet, Miss Caroline Druez, P. M. Berger, A. H. Rapp, Mr. Wilmott and family, A. Lachat, 2 Misses Lachat, Miss Tedmet, Mrs. Ternant, H. Garcin, Mr. Bouvier and wife, Mrs. Marcia Hogan, Mr. Fasoni, Mr. Rossell, Mrs. Cusman, Francis Regaldo, C. Vannuccio, B. Citti, G. Gasperi, B. Scatena, A. Paslinelli, G. B. Marriotti, F. Flava, F. Barbier, A. Barthon, C. Berton, F. Noe, Mme. Karlan, Mme. Pienar, F. Leoni, P. Marstrete, A. Fenliet, A. Boccand and wife, G. Nicolas, J. Gilbert, Mrs. E. Mourreaux, J. H. Pitto, C. Marseilles, T. Paris, Miss M. Lubin, V. Lefour, S. Hoyt and others.

Per steam-ship Canada, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Goodall, Mr. and Mrs. C. Wyndham, Col. E. E. F. Williamson, J. Green, M. Black, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Lovett, Miss M. Kennedy, Miss Clifford, Mr. and Miss H. Lane, Mrs. F. Easton, Mrs. Stockwell, C. French, J. Cook, J. Rogers.

Per steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Bruckman, infant and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lane and maid, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Chace and child, H. A. Stirling, S. Gill, J. McNoe, G. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. B. Loomis, 3 children, infant and nurse, Miss F. Loomis, A. Loomis, G. C. Moore, Mrs. O. Perrin and Miss S. Perins, Chas. Moneypenny, Rev. A. H. Rule and wife, T. R. Dungham, W. Gaspe, Mrs. Shea, J. A. Southmayd, Mr. R. Buker, Miss Chapman, Rev. J. McMahon, R. J. Fuller, W. B. Hovt, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Birch and infant, A. Dick, Mr. Garrick, J. N. Heddin, C. B. Des Voeux, Wm. Pye, John Morris, C. H. F. Schultz, H. Simons, Geo. Lander, Mrs. E. Ramsey and child, H. A. Willis, Geo. de Wolf, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Forbes, 4 children and infant, Mrs. Obson, T. Inglis, R. P. Fash, J. H. M. Townsend.

Per steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Clifton and family, Senator Gwin and family, C. M. Congreve, Rev. J. A. Staunton and wife, George W. Tibbets, Mrs. Phyfe, Mrs. L. W. Cowles, Miss Walcott, Miss Dickenson, Miss De Levant, Miss Delbons, A. Brown and wife, Miss Walsh, A. C. Stark, B. J. Sandheim, Rev. G. Rogers, F. Hevdrich, A. Richter, F. H. Baldwin, J. Menzies, Col. G. H. Smith, J. M. Bowring, H. J. Davis, Dr. C. A. Walker and wife, Mrs. L. Simpson, 3 Misses and man-servant, Mrs. Z. Hanfield and daughter, W. G. Bates and wife, Prof. R. P. Keep and wife, R. Reid, W. Hudson and daughter, L. H. Raymond, E. H. Pray, S. Heiter, W. S. Phipps, F. Kirkham, Fred. A. Cary and wife, W. J. Menzies, E. Jones and wife, J. W. Kirkham.

Per steam-ship Main, for Bremen via Southampton.—Abraham Young, C. L. Hallgarten and family, Mrs. J. Thomas and child, G. Henry Horstmann, M. Untermeyer and wife, Benjamin Tomes and family, Misses Louisa, Annie and Mary Tomes, F. W. Dohrmann, Lieut. von Stumpfeld, Dr. Fischer, H. Panne, George Roose, John Crane, James Grane, Henry Bauendahl, Mrs. Philippine Fontane, L. Schoenheid and wife, Dr. E. O. Roler, wife and child, Mrs. N. Deoring, Jacob Becker and wife, Louis Loewenstein, H. Kaul, J. Kaul, John Wallmach, Mrs. Johana Schamberger, Mrs. Clara Cramer, Miss Minna Dilenius, Miss M. Dilenius, F. Reinhold and wife, Miss Fruchnicet, J. Milco and wife, Miss E. Milco, J. M. Angerbach, Mrs. W. Wagner and family, Max Levy, Miss A. Schimmel, Miss L. C. Hubbs, John Schmidt, H. Pethersohn, H. Openhym, Count Lippe.

Young Criminals in San Francisco.

The increase of youthful criminals in San Francisco is attracting serious attention in that city. The *Call* of a recent date says: "The local columns of the daily press are burdened with accounts of 'boodlum' outrages. Petty thefts by mere striplings are of frequent occurrence. It has become fashionable for vicious boys to carry knives, pistols, slung-shots and other weapons, which they are but too ready to use. They are found not to scruple at incendiarism or robbery. It is their custom to go in platoons, and after offering insults to unoffending persons, attack them if they make a demur. Only a few days ago a respectable citizen in one of the suburbs of the city was put to flight and pursued by a lot of these young ruffians, with bludgeons and drawn knives, for merely reproving one of their number who maliciously jostled against him. From different parts of the city we hear similar complaints. Lives have already been sacrificed by these prowling young desperadoes, and it does really seem as if more prompt, sharp and decisive measures should be used against them than have hitherto been adopted."

Minor Notes.

Col. D. R. Anthony is a candidate for a Republican nomination for Congress in Kansas. ....Congressman J. B. Storm, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, has reconsidered his determination to retire, and consents to be a candidate for re-election....The Labor Reformers of Massachusetts are said to have been interrogated, recently, by those interested in the Louisville Convention respecting the Labor Reform record of John Quincy Adams....Cheers for Jeff. Davis were given at a Greeley meeting in Bloomfield, Scott County, Ill., on the evening of Aug. 14....A large German Grant and Wilson Club was organized by the German residents of the First Ward of Auburn, a few nights ago. Morris Wasman is President....Senator Wilson is to make a tour of Illinois in October.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 24.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '81 C...c.116⅞		3,000 U. S. 5-20.....s3 115⅛	
2,000 U.S. 5-20 C.'64, c.114⅛		3,500 do c.114⅛	
3,000 do ...'65, c.115⅛		10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C....112⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Western Union...	71⅝	100	Lake Shore......	89⅝
300	do......	71⅝	900	do......	89⅛
100	Pacific Mail......	73⅝	100	do......b3.	89⅝
400	do......	73⅛	1200	do......	89⅛
300	do......s3.	73⅛	2300	Union Pacific......	35⅛
300	do......b3.	73⅛	100	do......b3.	35⅛
800	Erie Railway......	48	100	do......s3.	35
2200	do......	47⅛	200	do......	35⅛
200	do......c.	47⅛	100	Panama......	133
300	do......	47⅛	100	North-western......	73⅛
100	do......	47⅛	100	do......s3.	73⅛
200	do......	47⅛	100	do......s3.	73⅛
200	do......s3.	47⅛	200	do......	73⅛
400	do......	47⅛	200	do......	73⅛
300	do......	47⅛	300	do......s3.	73⅛
1700	do......	47⅛	300	Rock Island......	109⅞
100	do......b3.	47⅛	100	Ohio & Miss......	43
300	do......	47⅛	100	do......s60	42⅛
400	do......	47⅛	100	do......	42⅛
200	do......	47⅛	100	C., C. & I. C.......	33⅛
500	do......	47⅛	400	do......s3.	33⅛
100	do......	47⅛	1100	do......	34
100	do......	47⅛	100	do......b3.	34
500	do......	47⅛	100	do......	33⅛
200	do......	47	200	N. Y. C. & Hud......	97⅛

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, old....	73⅝	100	Harlem Railroad..	115½
30,000	do......	74	17	L. Sh. & M. So....	89⅝
2,000	Tenn. 6s, new..	73⅝	300	do...b. c. b3.	89⅝
1,000	do......	73⅝	200	do......s3.	89⅛
10,000	do......	74	700	do......b3.	89⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s......	93⅛	100	do......	89⅛
7,000	S. C. 6s, new, Jan. & July....	26⅛	200	do......c.	89⅛
			100	do......	89⅛
5,000	do., new, Ap. & Oct....	25⅛	1200	Erie Railway.b.c.	46⅞
			300	do......	47
1,000	N.Y. Cen. 7s, '76..	101	300	do......	47⅛
10,000	L. S. Con. reg.....	100⅛	400	do......	46⅞
5,000	do......	100	200	do......	46⅞
5,000	Un. P. 10s, Inc.	86⅛	500	do......	46⅞
2,000	Un. P. 7s, L. G.	80⅛	300	do......s3.	46⅞
4,000	T.&W.1st,S.L.D.	89	200	do......	46⅞
1,000	C. Pacific G. Bs.	101⅛	200	do......s3.	46⅞
2,000	Morris & E. 1st.	102	300	do......	46⅞
1,000	do......b. c..	102⅛	700	do......	46⅞
1,000	do......	102⅛	300	do......	46⅞
5,000	Tol. & W....2d.	93⅛	600	do......	46⅞
1,000	C. & A. S. F. Bs.	100⅛	100	do......	46⅞
1,000	N. J. Cen. 2d......	99⅛	6	Mich. Cen......b. c.	116⅛
3,000	M. & St. P. 7s, G.	96⅛	37	Panama R. R......	132⅛
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 2d.	76⅛	12	Cl. & Pitts., Gd......	90⅛
2,000	M. & St. P., I. D.	88	12	C. & N. W., b.c.b3.	73⅛
5	Bank of Com......	118	100	do......	73⅛
10	Am. Ex. Bank......	115	400	do......s3.	73⅛
800	West. Union..b. c.	71⅛	100	D., L. & West......	103⅛
100	do......s3.	71⅛	50	Union Pacific......	35⅛
100	do......	71⅛	500	do......b. c.	35⅛
700	do......	71⅛	200	Chicago & R. I......	109⅛
30	Adams Express..	96⅛	100	do......s5.	109⅛
5	Del. & H. Canal...	119⅛	200	do......	109⅛
10	do......b. c.	120	500	do......b3.	109⅛
100	Pacific Mail......	73⅛	400	do......	109⅛
100	do......b. c.	73⅛	200	do......c.	109⅛
100	do......b3.	73⅛	100	H. & St. Joseph...	38
700	do......	73⅛	300	Dubuque & S. C....	70
100	do......c.	73⅛	100	C., B. & Q......b. c.	127⅛
100	do......b3.	73⅛	300	T., W. & W...b. c. s3.	74⅛
100	do......b3.	73⅛	100	Ohio & M., b. c.	42⅛
200	do......	73⅛	600	do......	42⅛
100	do......b3	73⅛	500	do......	42⅛
300	do......	73⅛	200	M., K. & T....b. 3.	41⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H...b. c.	97⅛	200	C., C. & I. C. b. c. s3.	33⅛
200	do......b3.	97⅛			

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

100	Consol. Coal......	41⅛	30	N. Y. C. & H......	97⅛
100	Western Union....	71⅛	200	Lake Shore......b3.	89⅛
100	Pac. Mail......	73⅛	200	Union Pacific......	35
100	do......c.	73⅛	100	do......s3.	35
100	do......	73⅛	200	Panama......	132⅛
200	Erie Railway......	46⅛	1000	North-western......	73⅛
800	do......	46⅛	100	Rock Island......	109⅛
600	do......	46⅛	500	Ohio & Miss......	42⅛
600	do......	46⅛	700	do......	42⅛
100	do......b3.	46⅛	500	C., C. & I. C.......	33⅛
500	do......	46⅛	100	do......	33⅛
500	do......	46⅛	500	do......b3.	33⅛
1000	do......	46			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

400	West. Un. Tel.b.c.	71⅛	100	L. S. & M. So......	89⅛
400	do......s3.	71⅛	400	do...bet. call.	89⅛
100	do......b3.	72	100	do......b3.	89⅛
800	do......	71⅛	800	Un. Pacific....b. c.	35⅛
100	N. Y. C. & H. R......	97⅛	100	do......s30.	35
400	do......b3.	97⅛	200	do......	35⅛
300	do......b3. b. c.	97⅛	24	C., C., Cin. & Ind..	89⅛
300	do......s3.	97⅛	300	Chi. & N. W...b. c.	73⅛
100	do......	97⅛	500	do......	73⅛
200	do......b30.	97⅛	100	do......	73⅛
20	Am. M. Un. Ex....	72	25	Chi. & R. Is......	110
100	do...bet. call.	72⅛	100	d......b. c.b3.	110
200	Pac. M.S.S.Co.b.c.	73⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf....	75⅛
300	do......	73⅛	200	Tol., W. & W.b. c.	74⅛
200	Erie Railway......	46⅛	100	Del., L. & W......	103⅛
1300	do...bet. call.	46⅛	100	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	42⅛
1400	do......	46⅛	100	do......	42⅛
600	do......	46⅛	500	Col., C. & I. C.b.c.	33⅛
200	Harlem......b. c.	115⅛	100	do......	33⅛
100	Panama......b. c.	132⅛	400	do......	33⅛

SATURDAY, Aug. 24—P. M.

The changes in the Bank return this Afternoon are all in the downward direction and quite important in amount. The Deposits fall off $9,308,000, of which on account of the reduction in Loans, $3,374,000; from the withdrawal of Gold Notes, $2,192,000, and from the withdrawal of Greenbacks, $1,664,000. These items would seem to leave about $2,000,000 as withdrawn in other Currency than Greenbacks. The general movement in respect to Lawful Money, to Deposits and Circulation is weaker by $1,500,000 than last week.

Gold was weak and Stocks comparatively steady today. The Gold clique are reported to have dissolved co-operation, at least one of the leading operators selling out since Monday without notice to the other parties, who, after sustaining the market a few days and buying the $2,000,000 Treasury Gold on Thursday at 114@114¼ ₱ cent., have apparently surrendered with a considerable amount of their holdings on hand. The sales which left off 113¾ on Friday ran down to 113@112⅞@112⅝@112⅝ ₱ cent. The outside public, interested as Importers and Bankers, in the course of Gold, have not yet accepted the decline from 115⅜, the highest point near the close of July, to 112⅝ ₱ cent. today, as an index to a still greater fall, and it would be the part of prudence, perhaps, not to be tempted by calculations upon low figures in September merely because the clique have broken up.

Although the Bank return is considered, in a certain sense, a warning as to a closer Money market later in the season, the prices of Stocks rather improved on the report this afternoon, and it would not be without frequent precedent if the general market should improve and the spirit of speculation increase, next month, on 6@7 ₱ cent. rates for Money among the Brokers and on the Railroad traffic, resulting from the movements of the new crop. After the late Board the following quotations were made as compared with Friday afternoon. The Public Funds dealt in abroad were weaker on the decline in Gold. Exchange steady at 108¾@109 ₱ cent. Money 5@6 ₱ cent.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 24.

	Friday.	Saturday
United States New 5s........	112⅝	112½
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov..	115⅜	115¼
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. and July..	114⅜	114⅜
American Gold........	113⅜	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days.....	108⅜	108¾
N. Y. Central and Hudson....	97¼	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island....	109¾	109¼
North-west Common........	73⅝	73⅜
Pacific Mail........	73⅝	73⅝
St. Paul Preferred........	75¼	75¼
St. Paul Common........	54	54¼
Ohio and Mississippi........	42⅝	42¼
Western Union Telegraph..	71⅞	71¼
Erie........	46¼	46¼
Union Pacific........	35	35⅝
Lake Shore........	89¼	89⅜

At the close of the Exchange room, at 3 o'clock P. M., the general market was steady. Erie weak at 46⅛@46¼.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 24, 1872.

Gold receipts........	$852,377 54
Gold payments........	104,316 26
Gold balance........	48,798,179 69
Currency receipts........	725,550 25
Currency payments........	310,698 22
Currency balance........	9,617,934 05
Customs........	543,000 00

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....	114⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	113⅞
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81....	116⅛	5-20 reg., '67....	113⅞
5-20 reg., '62....	114⅞	5-20 coup., '67....	114⅞
5-20 coup., '62....	114⅞	5-20 coup., '68....	114
5-20 reg., '64....	114⅛	10-40 reg....	108⅛
5-20 coup., '64....	114⅞	10-40 coup....	108⅛
5-20 reg., '65....	114⅛	5s coup., '81....	112⅛
5-20 coup., '65....	115⅛	6s Currency....	112⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....	113⅛		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Erie 3d, 7s, '83........	96	Tol. & W. Con. Conv.	89½
Erie 4th, 7s, '80........	95½	Great Western 1st, '88	93
Erie 5th, 7s, '88........	94	Great Western 2d, '93	90
Long Dock Bonds........	94½	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90.	93
Buff., N.Y.& E. 1st, '77.	95½	Gal. & Chic. Ext....	100
Harlem 1st, 7s........	101½	Morris & Essex 1st...	103
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	115½	N. J. Central 2d....	99½
Clev., P. & A., new bds	96½	Pitts., Ft.W. & C. 1st.	99½
Buff. & Erie, new bds	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....	101
Lake Shore Con. C. bds	99	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d....	99
L. S. Con. R. bds....	100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th....	85
Pac. R. 7s, g'd by Mo.	95½	Chic. & Alton S. F....	100
Cen. Pac. Gold bds...	101½	Chic. & Alton 1st....	100
Un. Pac. 1st bonds...	88	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	94½
Un. Pac. Land G't 7s.	80½	Ohio & Miss. 2d......	87
Un. Pac. Income 10s.	83½	Mil. & St. P. 7s, Gold.	96½
Bellev. & S.Ill. 1st, 8s.	99	Mil. & St. Paul 1st....	91
Alton & T. H. 1st....	98½	Mil. & St. P., Iowa div	87½
Alton & T. H. 2d. Inc.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d.....	83½
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	98	Col., C. & I. C. 1st....	92
C. & N. W. Int. bds...	100	Col., C. & I. C. 2d....	76
C. & N. W. 1st......	95	Tol., P. & W. E. D....	94
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	93½	T., P. & W. Cons. '78.	85
Del., Lack. & W. 2d...	99	N. York & N. H. 6s...	98
Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. div	89	Bos., H. & E. 1st, 7s..	40
Tol. & W. 2d......	93½	Bos., H. & E. guar....	56

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 24.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old........	98½	..
City 6s, new........	101½	101⅝
Camden and Amboy........	..	127
Pennsylvania Central........	58⅜	58½
Reading........	116	116¼
Lehigh Valley........	..	59⅞
Catawissa Preferred........	45	45½
Philadelphia and Erie........	27	27¼
Northern Central........	39⅜	39½
Lehigh Navigation........	41⅝	41¾
Lehigh Gold Loan........	93¼	93½

The recent decease of Mr. George C. Satterlee, one of the oldest fire underwriters in this City, and a merchant of the highest probity, has been appropriately noticed by the Board of Fire Underwriters in a series of resolutions expressive of the esteem in which he was held by his contemporaries. They commend his long and useful life as an example for imitation by the business community. The directors of the Washington Insurance Company, of which Mr. Satterlee was President, have also passed resolutions of respect and condolence.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* has the following reference to the success of the recent French Loan:

"Among the subscribers to the new French Loan, at Paris, we notice the well-known American Banking-house, in that city, of Drexel, Harjes & Co., for the very handsome amount of 225,000,000 francs, equal to $45,000,000! The successful disposal of this loan, under the circumstances, is one of the most remarkable financial events of the age, and it is with especial gratification that we notice that our townsman and distinguished banker, the senior member of the Paris house named, availed himself of the opportunity of signalizing his presence in Paris by making so large a subscription, the more so as the loan is now quoted at a premium of 3½@4 per cent."

The week's imports of general merchandise have been to the special value of $5,021,815.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Aug. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 24—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅜ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅝; 1865s, old, 93; 1867s, 92⅝; 10-40s, 88.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. American Securities quiet and steady.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 24—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅝d.@10d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs—Corn, 27s. 3d. ₱ quarter. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. ₱ cwt. for American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet; the sales of the day are still estimated at 8,000 bales, including 1,500 bales for export and speculation.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged; the sales of the day have been 8,000 bales, including 1,500 for speculation and export; the shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 23d inst., since the last report, have been 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

THE CHILDREN OF THE SUN.

The Chinese Workmen at Beaver Falls, Penn.—Their Habits and Characteristics.

Correspondence of the Pittsburg Commercial.

BEAVER FALLS, Penn., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1872.

For some time past this quiet borough has been an object of notoriety and interest above that usually enjoyed by such unpretentious places. This interest has been begotten by the introduction of the "heathen Chinee" as laborers in the employ of the cutlery company. To the credit of the town be it said that no act of lawlessness has been attempted by those who deem the introduction of Chinese competitive labor a direct blow at personal and general prosperity. There are employed in the various departments of the cutlery about 100 Chinamen.

They are quiet and seldom seen outside their quarters and work-rooms. As a body, they appear to desire no intercourse with the outside world, likely chiefly owing to the fact that they do not understand our language. In their labor they are faithful but slow. The energy and dexterity which are characteristics of Yankee operatives do not attach to these aliens. Their labor is, to them, strange, and that to which they are unaccustomed. With time and experience they will become more adept, and will be able to compare more favorably with native labor.

The customs of these strangers have caused much curiosity with the curious. The death and burial of one of them, a few days since, gave opportunity to witness their burial ceremony. The personal effects of the deceased were all devoted to his future welfare. His raiment was burned, that by fire it might be sent with the departed. Food was prepared and placed around his grave, that in his journey he might not want for that with which to appease his hunger. In their affection for their comrade, his companions drank sparingly from a bucket of whisky, and poured the remainder into the grave for the departed. Small Chinese coins were thrown into the fire, that in his long journey to the celestial China he might have the wherewith to pay expenses.

The Chinaman's idea of his wants in the future, seems to be made from his present necessities, and they therefore supply, to their dead, light to illuminate the dark way to the other country, which is distant a two years' journey. At the end of that time the remains of the dead are lifted and transported, for final burial, to China, for the Chinaman supposes that while his bones lie outside of the domains of the Celestial Empire there is no happy future. While he journeys to the future abode of his fathers, it matters little whether the mortal is at home or abroad, but when entrance shall be asked at the gate of the China heaven, if they shall be buried in a foreign land they will be denied admission. They have a strange custom of strewing the way to the cemetery with bits of yellow paper during the passing of the procession. The interpretation of the custom is as follows: The Chinaman believes that at this important time the hearse is followed by two spirits striving for the possession of the dead. This strife continues till the body is safely at place of burial. The one spirit is good, the other is evil. The evil spirit is very avaricious and anxious to become rich. The other cares little for riches, and is chiefly engaged for the good of mankind. When the funeral procession begins they join in the strife for the possession of the soul of the departed. At this moment the friends begin to drop by the way these bits of yellow paper. The avaricious spirit, attracted by these, and thinking them to be gold, stops by the way to gather them up, and while examining them to determine whether they are gold, the good spirit pursues his way, intent upon his one object, and arriving first at the grave with the body of the dead, obtains possession of that for which he has contended, and becomes the Chinaman's companion to happiness. Your correspondent is informed that the Chinese are eager to learn the language and literature of America. The proprietors of the cutlery, in order to facilitate this desire, have made arrangements to supply them with the means to acquire our language. The religious culture of these pagans is to be looked after by the Chinese Mission in California.

Chinese Offerings to the Dead.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

One of the most ancient customs of the Chinese is that of offering food to the dead at their graves. It is one of the most cheerful features of a pagan creed, indicating a belief on the part of the idolater that his relatives and friends, departed this life, live in the other world; that they are capable of the sensuous enjoyments of this, and that he is enabled to demonstrate in a practical manner his continued love and devotion to them. The failure of any of the sacrificial viands to disappear when spread upon the graves of the departed does not seem to weaken the faith of the sacrificer that his offerings are acceptable to the shades. He is ever liberal to extravagance and faithful in the performance of all the ceremonies which this part of his creed enforces.

The Chinese burial ground at Lone Mountain was the theatre yesterday of a general observance of these customs. They are usually performed twice each year, on the 15th of February and the 15th of July, according to their calendar. In China it is regarded as a sort of festival, and the houses and shops are decorated in all the profusion of Oriental splendor. In this country such general observance is unknown, and the people content themselves with the less costly operation of cooking food and carrying it as an offering to the tombs.

At an early hour, Sunday, a long procession of carriages and express wagons moved toward the cemetery from the Chinese quarter. Every one was filled with Chinamen, some of the wagons being overloaded. In the latter were the offerings to be made at the graves. Scores of white people, attracted by the novelty of the proceedings, went to the cemetery to witness them. Arrived at the ground, the team halted and the sacred burdens were taken out, conveyed to the tombs and deposited on the ground. Each party of sacrificers had a roast hog, laid on a shallow wooden trough or tray, baked ducks and chicken, pyramids of cakes, composed of lard, flour and sugar, and baked in various colors, pots of tea, bottles of wine and brandy, chopsticks, cups, plates and saucers, packages of rice and large bundles of yellow and crimson paper. The ceremonies at all the tombs were similar, so that a description of those at one will answer for all.

The tray holding the roast pig was placed at the foot of a grave or inclosure containing several, and behind this was placed a piece of matting, on which was spread the smaller delicacies of the Celestial lunch. Rice was scattered on the ground, tea and wine and brandy poured into little cups, the chopsticks placed in position for use, and the pyramids of cakes uncovered. Then the men of the party, singly or in couples, bowed twice with clasped hands toward the offering and the graves, then knelt and bowed the head thrice to the ground. Josssticks and crimson wax tapers were lighted and stuck in the sand on the tombs, the latter for the purpose of discouraging the presence and officious interference of evil spirits, or those who had been foes on earth of the dead. The peculiar odor of Chinese incense filled the air, and was at times so pungent as to almost discourage the presence of Caucasians, clothed in the strong armor of the earth earthy. The oblations being all properly arranged, the packages of paper were unloosed and prepared for the flames. Some of the papers bore inscriptions written by men called wise in matters of religion. Some were prayers to the gods for good harvests, health, peace and joy to the living. Some were in the nature of bills of fare, informing the departed of all the ingredients of the offerings, the names of the donors, and a petition to them to come and partake. Then there were piles of "money-paper," representing copper, silver and gold, according to the color of a little piece of gilt paper stuck in the centre of each sheet. This is intended to be drawn on sight by the dead, and used by them to defray their necessary expenses in the other world. All these, and such other communications as may be written, are supposed to become visible and tangible to the spirits when reduced to ashes. The pile is fired, and in a few minutes clouds of smoke and cinders fill the air; the immortals are present, and renew the festivities of mortal life. It is always supposed that there are spirits who have no friends to call them back—charity reaches into the land of Buddha. The Chinaman cuts off small portions of the pig, the lower bill of a duck, a portion of a chicken's breast, takes a morsel of cake, a little wine or tea and rice, and deposits them in a side-dish for the gustatory enjoyment of the poor spirits. At the conclusion of the sacrificial ceremonies, all the edibles that have not been cast upon the ground are gathered up again, replaced in the wagons, and returned to the abodes of the living, where the tables receive them, and they soon disappear down the throats of all who have contributed to procure and cook the Celestial feast.

DRY GOODS.

GO TO
MEARES',
6TH-AV. AND 19TH-ST.,
FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
Selling off entire stock
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
Linen and Lawn Suits, Hats, &c.
Black and Summer Silks and Dress Goods.
Ribbons, Dress Trimmings, and Velvets.
Hosiery, Gloves, and Under-garments.
Roman and Plain Windsor Ties.
Millinery Goods and French Flowers.
Underclothing, Corsets, Panniers.
Embroideries, Laces, Handkerchiefs, and Veils.
Housekeeping and Domestic Goods,
all much under prevailing rates for a few days longer.
RICHARD MEARES,
6th-av. and 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th a
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEment wishes some honorable employment, not menial, such as housekeeper, matron or nursery governess; would not object to take entire charge of children over two years of age; a comfortable home more desired than high salary; first-class references given. Call or address for three days HOUSEKEEPER, No. 250 West 21st-st.

A WIDOW LADY OF GOOD SOCIAL POsition, with the best of City references, would like the position of housekeeper with a family of means and would take charge of one or two children; the comforts of a good home more of an object than salary; none but parties of the highest standing need reply. Address Mrs. C. R. S., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COOK.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH GIRL speaking English, would like a situation as first class cook and laundress, in City or country. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A THOROUGHLY domesticated young lady wishes a situation as housekeeper in the family of a widower or house of business, or any position of trust; is a good needlewoman; no trifler need apply. Address A. B., No. 8 East 4th-st., near 2d-av.

LADY'S MAID.—A FIRST CLASS GERman lady's maid, highly recommended; speaks English and French; wishes to go to Europe with a family; she is accustomed to travel; can act as courier. Can be seen from 4 to 6 P. M., at the drug store corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress wishes some family washing at her own home; good reference. Inquire at No. 139 West 28th st., in the bakery.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SUPERIOR SWEDISH girl, speaking English and French, and a good seamstress, would like to accompany a lady to Europe; is well acquainted in Paris and London. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

MALES.

FLORIST.—A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH florist and gardener would like a situation in City or country, at low wages. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener. Inquire in store, No. 902 Broadway.

MERCHANT TAILORS AND WHOLEsale clothiers can always obtain first-class cutters, journeymen, book-keepers, bushelmen and porters, by applying at DITTMAR'S Tailors' Agency, No. 217 Greene-st.

WAITER.—A COLORED YOUNG MAN with excellent reference, desires a situation as waiter in a boarding-house or restaurant, or to wait on a doctor or a gentleman. Apply or address A. S. B., No. 214 West 30th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, FROM sixteen to eighteen years of age, in the office of a first-class dry-goods commission house; must live with his parents and come well recommended. Address in handwriting, Box No. 1,128 New-York Post office.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.,
METALS,
No. 292 PEARL-STREET,
Near Beekman-st. NEW-YORK

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE
AND
REDEMPTION BONDS

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long,

Entirely Within the
STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE, SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a **PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.**

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also DIRECTORS IN THE SPRINGFIELD AND ILLINOIS SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY,)

A large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually AT PAR and Accrued *Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.*

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT
AT A
LOW PRICE.
THE
CHICAGO
AND
CANADA SOUTHERN
First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,
AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, R. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burke, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago, by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

LOST—ON OR ABOUT OCT. 11, 1871, BY H. KENNEDY & CO., Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York, certified number, 2,470 for ten (10) shares of the CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA (in New-York.) The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the same to them at their office, No. 11 Broad st.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by
HANNA BROS.,
Dealers in Railroad Bonds,
No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.
EXTENSION RAILWAY
First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible
GOLD BONDS,
AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the **Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway** to aid in building its EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (**185** miles) to the **Mississippi River** at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (**39** miles) to **Decatur**, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a **first and only mortgage** on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About **60** miles are already finished and **110 miles graded**; the whole line, **217 miles**, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with **420** miles of road, **located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion** of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of **242,330**; valuation of real and personal estate, **$181,000,000**; bushels of grain raised, **27,000,000**; value of farm products, **$25,570,000**, and live stock, **$18,349,000**; **to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value.** THE COUNTIES ON THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING **$400,000,000.**

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a **Local Business that will make it a complete success.** In addition to this it will have the entire **Through Traffic** of the **Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road,** connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri, **300** miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (**91** miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (**300** miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than **1,200** miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and **has no parallel competing line.** The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the **Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central,** and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west **distances are materially reduced** via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the **popular line for travel and business.** Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by **experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.**

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which **will be issued only on completed road,** take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are **$1,000** each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at **90 and interest,** and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,
ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.
AND
GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Travelers' Credits. Circular notes and Sterling Exchange on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Commercial and Travelers' Credits and Franc Exchange on PARIS.

Railway, and other LOANS negotiated. Stocks and Bonds dealt in on commission. Interest on deposits.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:
CITY BANK OF LONDON.

PRIME INVESTMENTS,
10 TO 15 PER CENT. INTEREST.
AT A LARGE REDUCTION BELOW PAR,
For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—$5,000 SEVEN PER CENT. First Mortgage Bonds of Hackensack and New-York Extension Railroad Company, payable 1890.
MAY & KING, No. 1 New-st., corner of Wall.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO THE GROCERY TRADE.—I WISH to purchase the stock and good-will of a country grocery store; a locality settled by New-York business men preferred. Address, with fullest particulars, ENERGY, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—SINGLY OR TOGETHER, three valuable stands in West Washington Market; a good chance to commence business on a small capital: will be sold cheap. For particulars, apply at No. 86 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 28, AT 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 49 South Portland, between Lafayette and De Kalb aves., Brooklyn, handsome furniture in excellent order, rich gas-fixtures, walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room sets, carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
SEPTEMBER FREE LIST
of City Houses, Lots, &c.: and forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, new complete City Map, &c.
No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

AN ENTIRE BLOCK.—TWENTY-SIX lots on Grand Boulevard and 11th-av., below 97th-st., a whole block and two half blocks, 5th-av., opposite Park. Also, blocks, whole fronts, single and corner lots, on 8th, St. Nicholas, 6th and 7th av. boulevards.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., three very choice lots; no rock; other fine plots on and near the leading avenues and boulevards, and fronting Central and Riverside Parks.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—EXTRA SIZE FURNISHED residence, between 27th and 28th sts., to let, at $550 per month; possession Sept. 1.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

FIFTH-AV., OPPOSITE THE PARK, FOUR-story substantial brown-stone residence, every convenience and handsomely furnished; price, $80,000; unfurnished, low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
No. 226 5th-av., and No. 11 Pine-st.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will be promptly supplied with purchasers, or responsible tenants, by leaving or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, basement, Rooms G and H.

FOR SALE—IN HARLEM—A FRAME house, containing seven rooms, gas and Croton water; desirable location; five minutes' walk from steam-boats, steam-cars and Third-avenue cars. Apply to W. J. DAVIDSON, No. 2,380 4th-av., Harlem.

JOHN P. B. WELLS, NO. 60 WALL-ST., Room No. 28, City and country property for sale or exchange. Insurances effected and collections made.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—TWO FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses in 51st-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; middle of the block. Inquire of B. B. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THE UPPER END of the City, only $800 each.
G. LESPINASSE,
No. 112 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE three-story dwelling-house No. 153 Columbia-st., on Brooklyn Heights; part can remain on mortgage.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, (WOODSIDE,) N. J., on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For particulars address M. E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts

200,000 ACRES WESTERN LAND for sale in block.
O. N. CUTLER, No. 58 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

NO. 656 BROADWAY, NEAR BOND ST. —To let, the three-story and basement store, size 30 x130 feet, with alley entrance on rear; extra fine lofts, high ceilings and patent elevator. Apply to BOUTON & SMITH, Nos. 77 and 79 Bowery.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—THE THREE-story brick house, No. 38 East 28th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., in first-rate order, comfortably furnished. For particulars, apply on the premises.

UNFURNISHED.

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST 123D-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; rent, $18 per month; family private.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

AT JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF'S, NOS. 64 and 66 Broadway and No. 19 New-st., near Wall-st., New-York, and No. 397 Fulton-st., opposite Courthouse, Brooklyn, wanted, desirable furnished and unfurnished houses in New-York and Brooklyn to rent or purchase for responsible and immediate tenants.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—Basement and first floor for a small family in a good locality; Ninth Ward preferred. Address, stating full particulars, W. W., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FURNISHED and unfurnished houses, for which we have a large demand. Inquire of B. B. MERRILL & CO., No. 64 West 33d-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y., Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $4 to $15 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adorn, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR **SPECIAL OFFER**
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address **T. H. CHAMBERS & SON,**
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
FIFTH YEAR.
No. 179 DUFFIELD-ST.,
between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.
Terms, $25 per Year,
payable half in advance.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.
WM. H. DAVIS & SONS, No. 40 Downing-st., have just finished several Organs, superior in tone and finish, which they offer at low prices for cash or satisfactory credit; one second-hand, six stops.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND Pianos of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

MME. DE BARRY, THE DISTINGUISHED Pianiste, accepts engagements for concerts and lessons. No. 115 East 17th-st., Irving-place.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SILVER MINING COMPANY, OF SILVER ISLET, LAKE SUPERIOR, NO. 52 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 21, 1872.

A dividend of three dollars ($3) per share has been this day declared upon the stock of the above-named company, payable on the 3d day of September next, to stockholders of record on that day. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th instant to the morning of Sept. 4. Checks for the dividend will be mailed to parties entitled to the same.
C. A. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.,
Payable on and after the 19th inst.
J. K. VAN RENSSELAER,
Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 23, 1872.

THE COUPON AND REGISTERED interest due on the Montclair Railway Company first mortgage bonds, Sept. 1, 1872, will be paid at the office of Leonard, Sheldon & Foster on and after Sept. 2.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER
HAVE REMOVED
THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO
No. 860 Broadway,
Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS!
Nobody should be without a bottle of
"BOKER'S BITTERS,"
since an experience of more than 45 years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses.
L. FUNKE, JR.,
Sole Agent,
No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York.
P. O. Box No. 1,029.

AGENCY WANTED.—THE GENERAL agency for some desirable business; good references given. Address J. T., No. 100 Grand-st., New-York City.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 333 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.
109th Year begins MONDAY, Sept. 16.
Principals { Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL.B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M.

Young men thoroughly fitted for business by a full corps of competent instructors. Classical, Commercial and Primary Departments. French, German, Spanish and Drawing. No extra charges. Building refitted; rooms large, light and airy, with improved accommodations. Catalogues containing full particulars at the school and bookstores.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 167 Madison av., corner 33d-st.
This day school will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 24.
Thorough English course. Daily instruction and practice in French and German. Primary Department; Infant Class.
Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.
For twenty-five young ladies, home and school advantages unsurpassed.
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, is now open day and evening for pupils in book-keeping, writing, arithmetic, &c. Gentlemen can secure private rooms.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen TUESDAY, SEPT. 24, at her new residence,
No. 25 WEST 52D-ST.,
Near 5th-av. and Central Park.
The COURSE OF INSTRUCTION is designed to COMBINE A THOROUGH ENGLISH EDUCATION with the PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE of the FRENCH AND OTHER MODERN LANGUAGES.
The Musical Department is under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

MISS STEERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York. French classes for ladies three times a week.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—THE PREparatory school of Mr. WM. W. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th-st., lately an instructor in Harvard, is limited to ten pupils. Instruction in modern languages and drawing. References: Presidents Eliot, Dean Gurney, Prof. Child, Cambridge; Lucius Tuckerman, Esq., Governeur M. Ogden, Esq., E. A. Washburn, D. D., New-York. Term begins Sept. 20.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and Day School for Young Gentlemen. 170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, New-York. 18th year. The School will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, 112 Broadway, or on application at the Institute, Station M.

DR. SACHS' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 53½ West 32d-st., corner Broadway, opens Sept. 16. Boys prepared for the leading colleges; thorough English and mathematical instruction; German a part of regular course. References: Drs. Barnard, Crosby, Drisler. Circulars at the rooms.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway.—Boys preparing for business become quick at figures, rapid writers and correct book-keepers; such always succeed. Apply for particulars.

NEW SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 117 EAST 36th-st., will open SEPT. 28; number limited; a few received into the family; classes for special studies; all teaching by experienced teachers; no extras. Circulars sent on request. Written or personal application as above.
ANNA C. BRACKETT,
IDA M. ELIOT.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 16. Number limited to forty; one teacher to ten boys. A few boarders taken. Circulars at PUTNAM'S, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., and at store under school.

UNION HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 17. For circulars, with terms, &c., apply at No. 11 Pine-st., Room No. 7, or address Mrs. JAMES A. FLEURY, Principal.

A LITTLE BOYS' SCHOOL AND HOME, No. 77 College-st., Hartford, Conn., Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal. References: Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., Rev. Abner Jackson, D. D., President of Trinity College, Hartford.

ALGEBRA, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHmetic, grammar, spelling; twenty-four writing lessons, $2 50. Foreigners taught English by American teachers; ladies taught book-keeping, correspondence. PAINE'S Business College, 62 Bowery.

THE TYNG SEMINARY FOR BOYS, AT Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 9, 1872; spacious high grounds; home comfort; three vacancies. Address SEMINARY, Box No. 152 Post-office, Orange, N. J.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.; the ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

MISS E. E. DANA WILL REOPEN HER English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Dobb's Ferry, on the Hudson, Sept. 17. For circulars address the Principal, at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AT FLEMINGTON, N. J.—Special advantages for the study of music. Address by letter, No. 207 Front-st., New-York.
Rev. GEO. S. WOODHULL, A. M.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, Worcester, Mass., fits boys for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular.
C. B. METCALF, Superintendent.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, MORRISANIA.—Ladies' Boarding School, reopens Sept. 11; beautifully located; thirty minutes from New-York. Send for circular. Mr. and Mrs. JACKSON, Principal.

MISS M. F. DU VERNET WILL REsume her French and English classes for little girls at her residence, No. 102 West 29th-st., on Monday, Sept. 23.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen TUESDAY, Oct. 1.

DR. BEADAN, AT NO. 136 WEST 41st-st., receives pupils under seven, preparing them for business or college; eighteen years' experience; highest reference; limited to forty boys.

MME. BOOREAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEgin Sept. 3. For circulars apply to Mme. BOOREAM, Brookfield Center, Conn.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S ENGLISH, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies, reopens Oct. 1. No. 7 East 42d-st.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for boys, opens Sept. 4, at Madison, N. J. JAMES SHIER, M. A., Principal.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

A DANISH LADY, PROFICIENT IN the French and Italian languages, and in the art of oil-painting, desires a position as teacher or governess, or as traveling companion and interpreter to a lady intending to spend the Winter in France or Italy. Refers to the Danish Legation as to personal character and professional capacity. Address A. S., Box No. 656 New-York Post-office.

TO PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.—An elderly gentleman wants a situation as teacher of writing and arithmetic; is thoroughly capable, and has been satisfactorily employed as such in one of the principal institutions in this City for seven years; best reference can be given. Address JAMES TRAVERS, No. 70 Irving place.

WANTED—A MALE TEACHER FOR THE English branches. Give age and experience. Address LUDI MAGISTER, Box 153 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY—NEW-JERSEY DIVISION.—Passenger depots in New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st. and Desbrosses-st. Freight received at Pier No. 39½ North River, and Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Jersey City.

TIME OF TRAINS LEAVING NEW-YORK.
Adopted July 1, 1872.

5:20 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingburg and intermediate stations.

8 A. M., Express Mail for Ellenville, Liberty Falls, and intermediate stations.

10:40 A. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

1 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M., Way-train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M., Express-train for Hackensack, Paterson, Wortendyke, Franklin, Middletown, Ellenville, and Liberty Falls.

5:10 P. M., Way-train for Bloomingdale and intermediate stations.

6:10 P. M., Way-train for Wortendyke and intermediate stations.

Returning, leave Ellenville at 5:55 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; arrive in New-York 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Liberty Falls, 5:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:40 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Leave Middletown at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 4:59 and 6:49 P. M.; arrive in New-York, 10:20 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 9:20 P. M., and 12:35 A. M.

JOHN BRADLEY,
Superintendent New-Jersey Division.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD
TIME TABLE.
On and after Saturday, July 27, trains will leave Hunter's Point as follows:

8:30 A. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Mail.
11:00 A. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.
4:00 P. M., Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:00 P. M., Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
5:00 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead Express.
6:30 P. M., Northport, Locust Valley and Hempstead way.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—For Huntington, Northport, Roslyn, Glen Head, Glen Cove and Locust Valley, leave Hunter's Point at 9:00 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. Returning, leave Northport at 6:00 A. M. and 3:25 P. M. Locust Valley at 6:20 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. Glen Cove at 6:50 A. M. and 4:05 P. M. Glen Head at 6:55 A. M. and 4:11 P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

DELAWARE WATER GAP.
Rooms and board at the Mountain House.
Terms reduced; $8 to $12 per week; or $2 per day.
THEO. HAUSER,
Proprietor.

SADDLERY, HARNESS, HORSE-CLOTHING, manufactured extensively by C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER

ONE BLOCK FROM FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, at No. 131 West 23d-st.—The large and commodious house, known heretofore as the Progress Club-house for the past six years, will be opened as a private boarding-house on the 1st of September. Large extension has been built, and will be furnished entirely new throughout. Families and single gentlemen desiring rooms will please address by letter, or call on J. AITKEN, at the above premises.

BOARD.—AT NO. 48 EAST 21ST-ST., BEtween Broadway and 4th-av., a second floor, two front rooms on third floor, and one on fourth floor; private table, if desired; house and location unexceptionable.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 343, NEAR 34TH-ST.—Second floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; other desirable front rooms, with board; small rooms for gentlemen. Terms very reasonable.

NO. 250 MADISON-AV. — PARTIES wishing to make arrangements for the Winter or by the year can now have choice of rooms, with private table; also one suite without; references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, or with breakfast only, if desired, for gentlemen; also AN OFFICE, elegantly furnished, suitable for a PHYSICIAN, No. 140 East 49th-st., near Lexington-av.

NO. 10 EAST 28TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Two pleasant rooms, second floor and upper front; board if desired; family small; first-class reference required.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board; newly furnished rooms, large and small, for families or single gentlemen; house and table first-class.

NO. 357 WEST 29TH-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms to let to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with good board; house and locality first-class; references exchanged.

BOARD.—AT NO. 210 EAST 17TH-ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs., two rooms on second floor, connecting, to let to gentleman and wife, with board; reference.

NO. 210 EAST 9TH-ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A large and airy room, comfortably furnished, suitable for one or two single gentlemen; hot and cold water bath. References.

SHERMAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, corner 26th-st.—Elegant rooms on American and European plan at moderate prices; new first-class restaurant at down-town prices; lodgings $1 to $3.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS. with private table; also a suite of rooms for gentlemen, without board, at No. 31 West 36th-st.; unexceptionable references required and given.

NO. 33 WEST 33D-ST.—UPPER FRONT suite, southern exposure, with board; also, elegantly-furnished second floor, with private table and attendance; strictly first-class.

WITH BOARD.—PLEASANT ROOMS IN suite or separately for one family or single gentlemen; references given and required. No. 15 West 46th-st., a few doors from 5th-av.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NO. 335 West.—A small family have a handsome front and back room on second floor to let, with board; references required.

NO. 70 FIFTH-AV., SOUTH-WEST CORner 13th-st.—Handsome rooms, with full board; suitable for a gentleman and his wife.

FIFTH-AV., NOS. 12, 14 AND 16, NOW OPEN for permanent or transient guests; private table if desired.

NO. 27 EAST 24TH-ST., NEAR MADIson Park, handsomely-furnished parlor and second floor, without board.

NO. 107 WEST 42D-ST.—PLEASANT rooms to rent, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen; references.

NO. 55 WEST 42D-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Rooms on third and fourth floors, with board, en suite or separately; reference.

NO. 144 WEST 21ST-ST.—PLEASANT rooms with board in a private family; location unexceptionable; references.

NO. 60 EAST 49TH-ST.—NICELY FURnished room, with good board; terms moderate.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.
GARRISON, N. Y.
Good rooms can now be secured at this pleasant house, which will remain open until Oct. 1 or longer, if required. Telegraph in the house
G. F. & W. D. GARRISON.

WOODSBURGH PAVILION,
Woodsburgh, Long Island,
TWO MILES FROM ROCKAWAY,
OVERLOOKING THE ATLANTIC OCEAN.
THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL is now open for the reception of guests; can be reached by South side Railroad or Long Island Railroad; fourteen trains daily; no Sunday or excursion trains can stop at Woodsburgh. **N. P. SEWELL, Prop.**

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,
Will open June 10. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson. Mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world. Pleasure grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—The most popular resort in America; air dry and pure and of moderate temperature all the year; scenery unsurpassed; beautiful groves, lawns, and drives; open all the year; terms very reasonable. Address for circular, IRAD FULLER, Superintendent, or C. Banta, Northampton, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE ENGAGED at the farm of the subscriber, combining the advantages of good table and accommodations, charming scenery, health and pleasantness of locality; communication with City by boat and rail. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A PLEASANT farm-house among the Catskills; large, airy rooms, beautiful scenery, invigorating mountain air, plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk, eggs, &c. Address JAMES SMITH, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A WELL-SHADED, private residence; splendid falls near by, and 3½ miles from Del. Water Gap; good facilities for driving; two daily mails; fishing and gunning at leisure; terms moderate. Address Box No. 22 Marshall's Creek, Monroe County, Penn.

COUNTRY BOARD AT HOLLYWOOD Villa, Stamford; reduced rates for September and October for rooms vacated this month; first-class table; elegant shade and lawns, and convenient location; also open through the Winter. Address Miss A. H. GIRLING, Stamford, Conn.

LARGE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE boarding-house; one of the most beautiful and healthful places along the Hudson River; reduced rates for the month of September. Address A. MEARNS, JR., Highland Falls, near West Point, N. Y.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY for two or three, with second story of house, in Summer-st., Stamford. Mrs. DAVID HOYT.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT the second story (first above parlor) of a centrally and well-located house, unfurnished, but with attendance. They breakfast in their apartments (no cooking) and dine out. The most unquestionable references given and required. Address, stating location and terms, Post-office Box No. 3,967.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN and wife; a pleasant suite of rooms with private table, from Nov. 1 for the Winter; if terms are satisfactory will take them for the year. Location between 6th and Park avs. and 23d and 40th sts. Best references given and required. Address H. F. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMily, or where there are but few boarders, for a lady and her daughter; two good-sized bedrooms and well-furnished parlor required; location between 30th and 50th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Mrs. MILES, No. 255 4th-av.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]
B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chatham-Street.
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR,
With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

BILLIARD TABLES.

FULL-SIZE BILLIARD TABLES, OF a new and handsome design, with balls, cues, &c., complete for $350. GEORGE E. PHELAN, No. 7 Barclay-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—AUG. 22, IN EAST RIVER, A CANAL-BOAT, bottom-side up. For information, inquire of GEO. S. TOWNSEND, No. 388 South-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
A TESTIMONIAL TO THE VOKES.
FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST APPEARANCE OF THE WONDERFUL
VOKES FAMILY.
MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.
TWO GREAT PLAYS.
BLACK-EYED SUSAN
and
BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.

Characters by the VOKES FAMILY, and by Messrs. CHARLES W. THORNE, WELSH EDWARDS, HARRY JOSEPHS, and others.

Box-office at the Academy of Music open for the sale of reserved seats THURSDAY, at 9 A. M.

Seats may also be secured at Rullman's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, the Fifth-avenue, Grand Central, and St. Nicholas Hotels.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
MONDAY NIGHT, AUG. 26,
and
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK.
ROI CAROTTE.

The Grand Spectacular, Fairy Opera Bouffe, by OFFENBACH and SARDOU, in four acts and thirty-eight tableaux; over 200 dresses and unique properties; a grand chorus of forty, and a corps d'accessoir of nearly 200 persons. Characters by Mrs. JOHN WOOD, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Miss ROSE HERSEE, Mr. ROBERT CRAIG, Miss EMMA HOWSON, Mr. STUART ROBSON, Miss Annie Deland, Ella Dietz, Helen Strange, C. Bronte, Roberta Norwood, Blanche Hayden, Annie Yeamans, Louisa Volmer, Mr. J. W. Jennings, E. F. Ketchum, J. G. Peakes, Julian Cross, Clive Hersee, J. A. Meade, J. A. Mackay, F. Chapman, Martin Golden, E. Chapman, &c., &c.
THE FAMOUS MAJILTONS
and
THE CELEBRATED LAURI FAMILY.

FIRST ROI CAROTTE MATINEE,
SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT ONE.

SEATS MAY BE SECURED for one week in advance, at the box-office of the GRAND OPERA-HOUSE, or at the FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE, any day from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

*** Tickets PURCHASED on the sidewalk or from SPECULATORS will be refused at the door.

WALLACK'S.
BLUE BEARD!
BY
MISS LYDIA THOMPSON
and her
UNEQUALED COMPANY,
EVERY EVENING
AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
BRILLIANT MUSIC,
CHARMING SONGS,
NOVEL DANCES,
FINE SCENERY.
Making
A THOROUGHLY ENJOYABLE ENTERTAINMENT.
In preparation, IXION.

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

Mr. DALY begs to announce that his FOURTH COMEDY SEASON at this elegant theatre
WILL BEGIN
ON TUESDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 3, 1872,
with the production of an original comedy of local interest and contemporaneous effects, by the author of "Saratoga," Mr. BRONSON C. HOWARD, and entitled
DIAMONDS!

The sale of seats for the Opening Night and for the entire First Week will commence Thursday Morning, Aug. 29, at 8 o'clock, at the box office of the theatre.

SCOTTISH GAMES!
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GAMES OF THE
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT JONES' WOOD.
On THURSDAY, Sept. 5, 1872.
The Scottish champion athletes,
DONALD DINNIE and JAMES FLEMING,
Will be present and take part in the competition.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC, BALTIC, ADRIATIC,
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, MAJESTIC, ATLANTIC.
5,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC..........Aug. 31, 4 P. M.
OCEANIC..........Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC..........Sept. 14, 3½ P. M.
BALTIC..........Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold, steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 24, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 31, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP....Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

FRANCE..........DANRE......Saturday, Aug. 24
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT....Saturday, Sept. 7
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE......Saturday, Sept. 21
WASHINGTON.........ROUSSAN...Saturday, Oct. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.
FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The contract for conveying the mails between New-York and Kingston, Jamaica, having been awarded by His Excellency the Governor of Jamaica, to the proprietors of this line, their first-class, full-powered iron steamers will be dispatched every month as follows, commencing in September next:

The steamer ST. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12 North River, MONDAY, Sept. 9.

Shippers will be notified when she is ready to receive freight.

Timely notice will be given of the days of departure for the monthly trips of this Company's steamers.

For rates of freight and passage—special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers—apply to the owners,
LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
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NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.
WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Aug. 31, at 3:30 P. M.
GREECE, ...Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS..Wed'sday, Aug. 28, at 2:30 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON..........Wed'sday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Wed'sday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.
Cabin passage..........$75 and $65, currency
Steerage..........$28, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDON.

The magnificent new steam-ship VIBILIA, 2,000 tons,
Capt. C. H. I. BAKER,
is intended to sail on or about SATURDAY, Aug. 24, 1872, from Pier 14, East River.

The above-named vessel is fitted up especially for the India and China service, and has unrivalled accommodation for a limited number of first and second-class passengers. The Vibilia is fitted up with piano, and all the latest improvements, comprising baths, &c., besides carrying an experienced surgeon and stewardess. For freight or passage apply to
BRUCE & CO., No. 13 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner of Broadway.

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SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHITE'S ATHENEUM.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
CHARLES WHITE..........Manager
THIRD WEEK of this FASHIONABLE RESORT, indorsed by all as the neatest and most agreeable place of amusement in the Metropolis.
EVERYBODY PLEASED AND DELIGHTED.
The entertainment pronounced GRAND, AMUSING and SELECT. Sprightly, first-class, free from every objectionable feature.
GRAND CHANGE OF PERFORMANCE.
First appearance of Signor LOGRENIA and his wonderful trained CANARY BIRDS and CAT.
Also, MR. HARRY MACARTHY,
in his original characters illustrative of
ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.
MR. J. C. STEWART
in two new and original Burlesque sketches.
McKEE AND RODGERS
in their Sensation Songs and Dances.
SCHOOLCRAFT and CAMPBELL will introduce their funny act entitled MRS. DIDIMUS' PARTY.
WHITE'S MINSTRELS, as usual, will commence the performance with a splendid collection of Choruses, Songs, Overtures, Jokes, Stories, Wits, &c. The whole forming the most rational and amusing FAMILY ENTERTAINMENT in the Metropolis.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY only, commencing at 2½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
HAYES & COLVILLE
LAST NIGHTS, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY LAST MATINEES
of the celebrated Mr. W. HORACE LINGARD,
MISS ALICE DUNNING LINGARD
and their Comedy Company.
MONDAY and TUESDAY, Aug. 26 and 27, last times of
A LIFE'S DREAM.
WEDNESDAY, and throughout the week,
DAVID GARRICK,
terminating each performance with the famed
LINGARD SKETCHES, ALL NEW,
and the wonderful impersonations of celebrities, including PRESIDENT GRANT and HORACE GREELEY. FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 30, benefit of MR. and MRS. W. HORACE LINGARD.
MONDAY, Sept. 2, first production in New-York, with all the well-known resources of this theatre, the romantic drama of the RED POCKET-BOOK, the company for which will meet upon the stage for reaearsal on MONDAY, Aug. 26, at 12 o'clock M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM, WOOD'S.
UNINTERRUPTED SUCCESS.
MONDAY, Aug. 26. Every EVENING at 8, and Saturday Matinee at 2 P. M.
Last week (but one) of the popular American actor,
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU,
who will appear in his great specialty of
OLD PETE,
in Boucicault's celebrated Drama in Five Acts, of the
OLD PETE } OCTOROON, or, LIFE IN LOUISIANA. { OLD PETE
with the advantages of a superior cast.
MATINEE PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.,
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday.
Production of Buckstone's comedy in three acts entitled the SERIOUS FAMILY,
with a powerful distribution of characters,
and laughable farce of SWISS SWAINS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. "THE BELLS,"
Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager
EVERY EVENING,
AND SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½,
the great romantic and psychological play of
"THE BELLS,"
with the Popular Tragedian,
MR. JAMES W. WALLACK,
in his great creation of
MATHIAS.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, or at Ditson & Co.'s Music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
Proprietor..........J. KOCH
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER-NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, at 8 o'clock,
FIFTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
FIFTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
FIFTEENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
When a new and brilliant programme will be presented.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, $1 EACH.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
ST. JAMES THEATRE, cor. 28th-st. and Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 26 and every evening.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD AND BACKUS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Matinee Every Saturday, at 2.

JONES' WOOD PARK,
69th-st. and East River,
SUNDAY, Aug. 25, 1872,
GRAND CONCERT
By the celebrated
NINTH REGIMENT BAND.
D. L. DOWNING..........Musical Director
Concert from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Admission—Gentleman and lady..........50c.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE.—New steam-boats from Spring-st. every SUNDAY, at 9:30, 10, 11, 1, 2, 2:30, 5:30 and 7 P. M., landing at 34th-st. ten minutes later; and daily at 10, 2, 5 and 7 P. M. Thirty cents for the round trip.

EXCURSION.—A BEAUTIFUL, PLEASant, healthy and cheap Excursion to and along Rockaway Beach for miles by the SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD. Do not fail to enjoy it. Trains leave Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 4:30 P. M.; returning in good season.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
COMMENCING JULY 1, 1872.
Steamers SYLVAN GROVE, SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GLEN and SYLVAN DELL,
Landing at Harlem, 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria, 11th-st. and Peck-slip.

WAY—Landing at 120th-st., 109th-st., Astoria and 11th-st—Leave Harlem—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and Peck-slip only—Leave Harlem—6:30, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 12:30, 1:25, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

WAY—Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, 109th-st., 120th-st. and 130th-st.—Leave Peck-slip—6:15, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M., 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15, 7 P. M.

EXPRESS—Landing at 120th-st. and 130th-st., Harlem—Leave Peck-slip—7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M.

The 6 A. M. boat from Harlem, and 6:15 P. M. from Peck-slip, do not land at 109th-st.

Freight received from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Schools and picnics taken on reasonable terms.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.

Boats leave Harlem at 8:30 A. M., and hourly and half-hourly thereafter during the day, landing at Astoria and 11th-st. each trip. Last boat leaves Harlem at 7:30 P. M. and Peck-slip at 8:15 P. M.

This is the only line connecting with the regular line of boats for High Bridge.

Passengers by this line of boats can visit the Government Works at Hell Gate, Schneider's and Schutzer's Parks at Astoria, Christ Park and Karl's Park at North New-York, and High Bridge.
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMERS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM,
For Morrisania, Harlem, Astoria, Yorkville and High Bridge. Leave Fulton Market-slip at 7:15, 8:15, 9:15 and 10:50 A. M., 1:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20 and 7:05 P. M. Leave Morrisania at 6:05, 7:10, 8:15, 9:15 and 10:15 A. M., 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:15 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. trip from Morrisania will be express from Astoria to New-York. The 3:15, 4:15 and 7:05 P. M. trips from Fulton Market will be express to Astoria. All others land at 8th-st. Sunday boats from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M., landing at United States Government Works at Hell Gate, Astoria. Each trip connects, without delay, with steamer Catlin, for High Bridge and intermediate landings.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE boats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, (commencing May 27,) leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

Trip tickets to Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon same evening.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS for Troy direct.—Steamers SUNNYSIDE and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 38 North River, foot North Moore-st., daily, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points on Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston Railroads.

SUNDAY EXCURSION TO GLEN Cove, Great Neck and Roslyn, landing at College Point, Whitestone, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. The steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip (Pier No. 24 East River) SUNDAY, 25th, at 9 A. M.; 8th-st., 9:05 A. M., and 33d-st., at 9:15 A. M.; returning to New-York about 6:30 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT for Newburg, landing at Yonkers, Iona Island, West Point, and Cold Spring.—The favorite steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, Capt. JAMES SHERMAN, leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 o'clock; Christopher-st., N. R., 8½; 34th-st., N. R., 9, every SUNDAY MORNING. Fare for the excursion, $1.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.—Every SUNDAY steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Peck-slip at 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M.; Pier No. 4 North River at 9:15 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Keyport, Elizabethport, Union Landing, Rossville and Perth Amboy. The favorite steam-boat NORWALK, Capt. WM. HITCHCOCK, leaves Barclay-st. at 9:15 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZZENS', Cornwall, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and 33d-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7, and Greenwich at 7:35 o'clock A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, ROOM 8, over *Herald* Branch. (Parlor for ladies.) Also, No. 418 6th-av. Money advanced on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 West 23d-st., one block west of 8th-av.

THE FOURTEENTH PICNIC

Over Twelve Hundred Children Have a Very Happy Holiday.

Delightful Weather and a Pleasant Time—Scenes on the River and in the Grove—Nearly $19,000 Received for the Fund.

Yesterday proved to be one of the brightest and most enjoyable days of the many that have been accorded the poor children of New-York who have benefited by the Excursion Fund, and the fourteenth picnic was a decided success. There were 1,245 children taken on the excursion yesterday, which makes the aggregate number on all the picnics 11,830, which, with the number of 1,647 adults participating, carries the total to 13,477 persons. To-morrow we shall give the fifteenth excursion, when another large party of children will go up the Hudson, and the last of the series will take place on Friday next.

The following contributions to the Fund were received yesterday:

Humanity	$25 00
Bessie, Mary and Charlie	20 00
Grandma	5 00
Mabel	5 00
Little E. and T. at the sea-side	5 00
Belle and the Little Buster	1 00
From one who has but little to give	80
Total	$61 80
Previously acknowledged	18,838 45
Total	$18,900 25

The Fourteenth Excursion.

The excursion yesterday, (the fourteenth of the series,) was as successful as any that had preceded it. The weather was all that could be desired, and the children, evidently aware that the chances of going on a free excursion were drawing to a close, eagerly sought the tickets which were offered them. The total number of children on the barge was 1,245, with seventy-two mothers, who had infants in their arms or children of tender age under their care. In addition to these there were forty-one teachers, who took direct charge of the children collected by them.

The first start was made from Christopher-street, where a number of children who had not been able to go on any of the other excursions were taken on board. Among these were several from the Fourteenth Ward, collected by Dr. Elliott and J. W. Martin, of the St. Barnabas Free Reading Rooms, in Mulberry-street, and many others from the tenement-houses in the vicinity of the pier. These having embarked on the barge Sarah Smith, the signal was given to start, when the tug R. Doane, Capt. Purcell, preceded the barge to the foot of West Forty-eighth-street, where the children of the shanty region of that neighborhood had been gathered, under the supervision of the visitors of the Up-town Relief District, Western Division. As soon as these, and a number brought from the lower part of the City in cars, had been taken on board, a second start was made, and the barge was towed to the foot of West Seventy-ninth-street.

At this point a very large crowd of children, boys and girls, had assembled, having been collected from the shanty region between Fiftieth-street and Manhattanville, by the TIMES relief visitors, under the direction of Rev. E. T. Sandford. The children, although residents of Shantydom, were nearly all neatly dressed, with the exception of a few of the boys. The parents of the girls had evidently made some preparations for them, their white apparel being spotlessly clean, and in many cases ornamented with a narrow sash of blue or other colored ribbon, evidently washed and ironed several times. The girls of this region had long been on a look-out for the picnic promised them by the visitors, so that when the time came they were ready to appear in their best. It took some little time to embark this party, but when they were all on board, the signal for the final start was at once given.

It was soon found that the children were under the influence of a wholesome discipline, which was accounted for by the fact that several mission schools existed in their neighborhoods. This also accounted for the neatness of their attire, many of the children being furnished with plain clothing through the same sources, and encouraged to keep it in good order.

The barge being at length on its way to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers, the children were served with their breakfast, consisting of a sandwich and a cup of milk, after which they were sent to the upper deck, where they danced to the music of the Governor's Island Band, or took part in the games of Copenhagen, skipping, &c., as best suited their tastes. The German children, who were numerous, preferred dancing to any other amusement, and, when the band began to play, nothing else appeared to be thought of by them.

As the tide was in favor of the excursionists, the Doane made a quick trip up the river, so that Excelsior Park was reached a little after 12 o'clock. As soon as it appeared in sight, the children set up a loud shout of joy, and the boys exclaimed, "Now won't we have a jolly swim?" The barge having been made fast to the pier, the children were properly marshaled, and as they went on shore, each carried his or her dinner of sandwiches. With this the girls and the mothers soon disappeared in the grove; but the boys, as usual, sought the water, and in a few minutes the river was alive with the youthful bathers. When they had been in what was considered a proper time, the manager's whistle called the boys from their bathing to witness the exhibition of Punch and Judy, after which the children danced on the platform to the music of the band.

With these and other amusements the young ones whiled away nearly three hours in the grove, at the end of which time the whistles of the tug summoned them to return to the barge. On embarking each child was presented with cake, sandwiches and lemonade. The return trip was enlivened by the performance of a number of fine instrumental pieces of music by the Governor's Island Band. Shortly before the first landing was made, at Seventy-ninth-street, every person on board was regaled with ice-cream. The barge was then moored to the pier, and the happy children of upper Shantydom landed. The sight as they scattered over the open lots on their way home was very picturesque, and by the gestures of the little ones it was plain that they were telling their less fortunate playmates all about the pleasures they had enjoyed.

The next landing was made at West Forty-eighth-street, where the balance of the shanty children went on shore, those from the Mulberry-street region being taken down to Christopher-street.

During the whole of the day the TIMES staff was greatly assisted by Rev. E. T. Sandford, James T. Badham, J. W. Martin, Dr. R. H. L. Waters, Dr. Stafford, and the following ladies and gentlemen: Misses Emily Amoler, Clara Baldwin, Louise Waters, Fanny Garland, Isabel Garland, Apauline Smith, K. Badham, Ross, Moore and Sturnberg; Mesdames Graves, Crossett, Seymour and Misk; Messrs. J. D. Ferguson, J. Forney, W. A. Moore, G. A. Burggraf, J. A. Torbeck, J. W. Stevens, Rockitt, Adams, Williamson, Misk and others. Miss Caroline Nichols, one of the fund contributors, also distributed a quantity of candy (which she had brought for that special purpose) among the girls and little boys during the return trip.

Both going and returning, the excursion party was saluted by passing steamers and other vessels, each salute being promptly acknowledged by cheers from the boys.

The following were the expenses of the day:

Barge and wharfage	$101 00
Sponge-cake	55 00
Sandwiches	149 00
Ice-cream	52 50
Band	55 00
Punch and Judy	10 00
Steward and waiters	30 50
Milk	16 25
Life-boat	8 00
Extra boats	6 50
Swing	15 00
Dinners for Police and band	12 00
Extra labor	7 35
Small stores	18 75
Ice	5 00
Tickets printed	10 10
Coffee and tea	2 90
Lemons	9 18
Citric acid	5 00
Cartage	7 75
Sugar	11 00
Charcoal	1 00
Petty cash	9 20
Total	$592 98

Arrested for Black-Mailing.

Sidney H. Conklin, an officer of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was arraigned before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of levying black-mail. For several months past City Sanitary Inspector Jaynes, of the Board of Health, has been perplexed by his inspectors reporting that persons were going through the City, black-mailing parties to whom permits to keep cows had been given by the Board, under the pretence that the time for the permit had expired and that the parties were liable to arrest. An illiterate German named Adam Steinman, residing in One Hundred and Sixth-street, recently received a letter from Conklin asking money for his forbearance to enforce the law, which it was hinted Steinman had violated. Steinman called on Dr. Jaynes to read the letter and have an explanation. It was then discovered that Conklin had black-mailed Steinman, receiving from him at various times $15, and that he had altered Steinman's permit to keep ten cows to one for fifteen, forging the initials of Mr. Bullock, Sanitary Inspector.

Detective Lemington of the Central Office was engaged to attend to the matter, and he informed Mr. Bergh of the discovery. Mr. Bergh stripped Conklin of his shield and dismissed him from the service of the society. Conklin was then arrested. On being arraigned before Justice Dowling yesterday, he was held for examination. It is understood that other charges will be made against him.

CHARLES O'CONOR.

Has He Resigned from the Tammany Society?—An "Interviewer" Baffled—Mr. O'Conor Declines to Commit Himself.

A TIMES reporter yesterday visited Mr. Charles O'Conor at his residence to inquire as to the truth of the current rumor that he intends resigning his position as a Sachem in the Tammany Society.

From the brief conversation that took place it will be seen that Mr. O'Conor had made up his mind that he shouldn't, and wouldn't be "interviewed," and he evaded the questions put to him with all the skill of an experienced lawyer. It is now said, however, that he has not resigned. Mr. Samuel Tilden, also a Tammany Sachem, spent Friday evening in close consultation with Mr. O'Conor.

REPORTER—Mr. O'Conor, I must apologize for troubling you; but there is only one question which I should like to ask, if you will be so kind as to ——

Mr. O'CONOR—(interrupting with a deprecating gesture and a smile as he dropped into an easy chair)—I really must decline to answer any questions, or to talk on any political subject whatever, which I suppose is what you came here for. I cannot answer any questions. If I have anything to say on one subject, and refuse to speak on another, I find that I am misunderstood, and so I must decline to answer altogether. I want to keep out of the papers, and I cannot tell you anything.

REPORTER—Please allow me to explain, Mr. O'Conor. I did not come to annoy you with questions about Louisville, upon which I know you have been misrepresented and do not like to speak, but simply to learn the truth about this rumor.

Mr. O'CONOR (smiling amiably but enigmatically)—You know as much about it as I do, and whether or not I am connected with the society.

REPORTER—It was said quite positively at the meeting that a letter of resignation was expected from you.

Mr. O'Conor remained silent, as though debating with himself what to say, and then exclaimed suddenly, "I really must decline to say anything or answer any questions."

REPORTER—Then, Sir, I do not press the matter, but apologize for my intrusion and withdraw. Good day, Sir.

Mr. O'CONOR—I do not consider it an intrusion, but (thoughtfully and slowly) I must keep out of the papers, if possible. Good day, Sir.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Eleventh Assembly District Democratic Grant and Wilson Club.

The Eleventh Assembly District Grant and Wilson Democratic Club held a meeting Friday evening at Germania Hall, Seventh-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. Mr. Richard Moore presided. Committees for the several Election Districts (twenty-three in all) in the district were appointed. The Chairman then made some brief remarks, stating that if the Baltimore Convention had allowed the wool to be pulled over its eyes, it was not to be expected that there was so little sense left among true Democrats that they could be blinded by the tricks of such men as Fenton & Co. In the present state of things, he thought it was better to vote for Grant than Greeley. This sentiment was warmly applauded, and the meeting adjourned with three cheers for Grant and Wilson.

This Club is composed, almost exclusively, of men who have hitherto voted only the straight Democratic ticket, and is probably the first regular Democratic Grant and Wilson Club in the City.

Proposed Rally of Colored Citizens for Grant and Wilson.

The colored people of the Twentieth Ward propose having a grand mass-meeting to ratify the nominations of Grant and Wilson, to-morrow evening, at the Republican Head-quarters, corner Twenty-third-street and Broadway. The several colored campaign clubs of the Twentieth Ward, and of other Wards and districts in the City, have been invited. The Fifteenth Assembly District Association have made preparations and will march to the place of assemblage in procession. The following eminent colored citizens will address the meeting: Rev. H. H. Garnett, Hon. D. H. White, Rev. W. F. Butler, George Francis, Dr. Newton, Samuel Clay and Augustus T. Bishop.

This rally is expected to be a strong and unanimous expression of the sentiment of the colored voters in New-York. An immense gathering is expected.

Judge Settle at the Republican Head-Quarters.

Judge Settle, of North Carolina, was in this City yesterday, and called at the Republican head-quarters, Fifth-avenue Hotel. He says that the Republican Party is certain of a victory in North Carolina in November next. Speaking of the conduct of the recent election in that State, he said that many shameful election frauds were committed by the connivance of Democratic judges of election. Dozens of legitimate votes were thrown out in a number of places to his knowledge, and in one county the Republican Party thus lost wrongfully as many as 300 votes.

The Republican State Committee.

Mr. Knox McAfee, in charge of the Republican State Committee's head-quarters, corner of Broadway and Twenty-third-street, received a large number of visitors yesterday. Many of them were from the interior of the State, and speak encouragingly of the progress of party organization in their localities. The head-quarters of the State Committee have been located, in former times, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, but the exigencies of the present campaign demand more extensive accommodations for the transaction of business, and Republican Hall, having been recently fitted up, is admirably suited for the purpose. A large force of paid and volunteer assistants will be employed to forward the business of the new Committee as soon as it is organized on Tuesday next.

Mass-Meeting in the Eleventh Ward—Charles E. Loew Proposed for Mayor.

A movement has been set on foot during the past few weeks by the friends of County Clerk Charles E. Loew, to bring him forward as a candidate for Mayor at the ensuing election. In the Eleventh Ward, of which Mr. Loew is a resident, this movement culminated last evening in a mass-meeting, held at the corner of Avenue C and Seventh-street, and the raising of a banner, on which was inscribed, "Charles E. Loew, a faithful public servant—the people's candidate for Mayor." Addresses were delivered by Alderman Woltman, Ex-Coroner C. Gover, Thomas D. English, John S. Stokes, and Dr. Philip Myrtle, the purport of them being that Mr. Loew had filled his present position and his previous offices to the satisfaction of all parties, during a period when some of the other officers were under a cloud, and consequently it was but proper that his services should be suitably acknowledged. It was thought that the Democratic Party and Tammany would make him their nominee, but the speakers affirmed that if they selected some other gentleman whom they believed would fill the office of Mayor better than Mr. Loew, the citizens of the Eleventh Ward, while conscious of having done what they considered right and proper for their friend, would, without a word, accept the nominee of the leaders of the party. Mr. Loew is at present in Europe, but it is generally conceded that if nominated he would accept the nomination.

BILLIARDS.

Garnier vs. Deery for $500.

Albert Garnier, of Chicago, is temporarily in this City. Yesterday it was proposed in his behalf, by a resident of Chicago, to make a match with John Deery, of this City, the game to be the three-ball carom, 500 or 600 points up. By way of insuring the contemplated match, the Garnier party offer the odds of ten per cent. The backers of Deery in his pending $4,000 match with Maurice Daly have directed the first-named player to close with Garnier at the earliest possible moment. Garnier proposes to play for $250 a side. The match, if made, will be for that amount, and the contest will take place at the Hippotheatron, after the first of the two games between Daly and Deery, which is to be played the first Tuesday night in September, and will consist of 500 points, for a stake of $1,000 a side.

Central Park Meteorological Department.

Abstract of report for the week ending at 2 P. M., Aug. 24: Barometer—Mean, 30.087 inches; maximum at 9 A. M., Aug. 19, 30.240 inches; minimum at 4 A. M., Aug. 23, 29.856 inches; range, .384 inches. Thermometer—Mean, 79.3°; maximum at 3 P. M., Aug. 22, 93°; minimum at 6 A. M., Aug. 23, 70°; range, 23°. Remarks—Aug. 19, rain from 0h. 15m. P. M. to 0h. 45m. P. M., amount of water, .15 inch; Aug. 20, rain from 3:15 A. M. to 5 A. M., amount of water, .06 inch; Aug. 22, rain from 6:20 P. M. to 9 P. M., amount of water, .30 inch; total amount of water for week, .51 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 615 miles.

NEW-JERSEY.

A State Convention of the Straight Democrats—Resolutions Passed Denouncing the Work Done at Baltimore—Delegates to Louisville Appointed.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 24.—The Straight-out Democratic Convention met at 12 o'clock today. It is very slimly attended, not more than seventy-five delegates being present. Chauncey C. Burr, of Hudson, and Samuel J. Bayard, of Gloucester, were the principal movers in the affair. The more prominent men of the Convention complain that the call was premature and unauthorized by the Executive Committee. The Convention was called to order by C. C. Burr, who nominated Samuel J. Bayard for temporary Chairman. Mr. Bayard, on taking the chair, made a speech, in which he declared that every State would be represented at Louisville, and that the action at Baltimore would be repudiated by the Louisville Convention. He said the Democracy would eventually rally around the Louisville nominee.

A. E. Gregory, of Hudson, was appointed Secretary. A. S. Cobb, of Essex; Reuben Shorage, of Mecca, and A. E. Gregory, of Hudson, were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization. Benjamin C. Potts, of Morris; J. W. Bull, of Hudson, and W. J. Iliff, of Sussex, were appointed a Committee on Resolutions. J. L. Wright, C. C. Burr and Wm. J. Iliff, were appointed a Committee to nominate delegates to the Louisville Convention.

The Convention then adjourned until 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the existing officers, and the Committee on Resolutions reported a series:

First.—The Convention at Baltimore having nominated an uncompromising and unrepentant radical, the action is invalid and void, and imposes no obligation which Democrats are bound to respect.

The second approves of the recommendation of the Democrats in Maryland Institute to hold another Convention at Louisville.

The third defines Democratic principles as a strict construction of the Constitution, and opposed to the Federal principles of latitudinarian construction, and asserts that the nation has prospered under this principle.

The fourth says that they lift aloft the time-honored Democratic banner, inscribed with the principles of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, and invite all who believe in pure government, in wholesome laws, in the greatest good to the greatest number, in equal rights, in free and prosperous trade, in the elevation of the masses, in a speedy return to specie basis, in official responsibility to the people, in a pure and learned Judiciary, in a frank and honest foreign policy, and all opposed to the rule of overshadowing corporations, to corruption in Congress and imbecility in the Executive, to an irredeemable paper currency, to packing the Supreme Court to serve Executive purposes, &c., to rally again to do vigorous battle under the banner of the Democracy for the preservation of the Constitution, and the unity, prosperity and peace of the country.

The fifth asserts that it is the bounden duty of Congress to exercise its power in the interest of the producing and consuming classes.

The sixth, that we sympathize with the laboring classes in their labors to mitigate the hardships which high prices on all articles of living have imposed upon them.

The seventh speaks of the commanding talents, stern integrity, and unblemished purity of character of Charles O'Connor as eminently qualifying him for the discharge of the high duties of Chief Magistrate, and recommends his nomination at Louisville.

The resolutions were adopted with applause.

The following delegates were then appointed: Senatorial—Samuel J. Bayard, William A. Benjamin, C. C. Burr and John Kennedy. District delegates—First District, James Pierson, George Driver; Second District, Whitely W. Meredith, Dr. J. E. Adams; Third District, John C. Thompson, Julius S. Martin; Fourth District, William J. Iliff, Joshua Primmer; Fifth District, James Brinkerhoff, Stephen Burdon; Sixth District, J. W. Fouratt, Moses P. Smith; Seventh District, A. E. Gregory, J. W. Brice.

C. C. Burr made a stirring speech against Greeley and the coalition.

Judge Flanders, of New-York, made an able speech of some length, and an exhaustive argument against degrading the Democratic Party, as had been attempted at Baltimore. He opposed Greeley because he had always been the bitterest foe to Democratic principles, and the author of all the objectionable measures against the South, and against the original doctrines of the American Government.

No electoral ticket was formed.

The Convention then adjourned.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

Necessary Delay in the Issue of Postal Cards—Indian Matters—Dead-Letter Office Report—Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24.—The Attorney-General gave a written opinion today to the Postmaster-General, deciding that the Post-office Department cannot make a contract for the manufacture of postal cards, proposals for which were expected to be invited about this time, until Congress makes a specific appropriation to pay for them. By the Postal-code bill, the Postmaster-General was authorized and directed to prepare and furnish postal cards, but when this bill passed the Postal Appropriation bill had already been acted upon and contained no provision for said purpose. The Department, however, under the direction of the Postal-card law, prepared specifications for the postal cards, believing they could be paid for out of some general appropriation; but on the matter being submitted to the Attorney-General, it is discovered that this cannot be done, and consequently the establishment of the system must await a specific appropriation by Congress at the next session.

CONDITION OF THE SIOUX.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office today received from J. C. O'Connor, Indian Agent at Grand River, Dakota Territory, the following telegram, dated Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, Aug. 23, 1872: "The Indian delegation from here will not leave for Washington till the early part of next month, as Gen. Conner writes me from Fort Peck that he will be detained there about two weeks longer. Reports are being extensively circulated that the Sioux are on the war-path, when the truth is, all the Indians of this agency were never before more peaceful or well disposed than now."

DEAD LETTERS.

Nearly 3,000,000 letters went to the Dead-letter Office last year. They are partly classified as follows: 58,000 letters had no county or State direction; more than 400,000 lacked stamps, and 3,000 were posted without any address at all. The sum of $92,000 in cash, and more than $3,000,000 in drafts, checks, &c., were found in these letters. It appears that on an average every letter that is misdirected, or that goes to the Dead-letter Office from any cause, contains $1.

NAVAL ITEMS.

The Portsmouth was put out of commission at New-York yesterday. She is to be refitted for surveying service in the Pacific, and will be re-commissioned about the 1st of October next. The Tallapoosa is en route from Philadelphia for Washington. Midshipmen Francis and Ludlow have been detached from the Worcester and placed on waiting orders; Surgeon Hugg, from the receiving-ship at Norfolk, and is placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Surgeon Pitkin, from the Coast Survey steamer Hassler, and is ordered to the Benecia; First Assistant Engineer Edwin Wells, from the Wasp, and is placed on waiting orders.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business today were: Currency, $4,255,597; coin, $73,879,594, including $29,553,700 in coin certificates.

THE CURRENCY.

Amount of fractional currency received from the printers for the week ending today	$198,000
Shipments of currency	612,400
Shipments of notes	631,500
Amount held by the Treasurer as security for national bank circulation	381,389,200
And for deposits of public money	15,805,000
Internal revenue receipts today	335,110
And for the month	9,001,305
Receipts for the fiscal year to date	23,213,477
National bank currency outstanding	338,680,027
National gold notes outstanding	1,400,000

CUBA.

Contradiction of a Report that the Governor-General was Implicated in an Outrage.

HAVANA, Aug. 23, via KEY WEST, Aug. 24.—The reports published in United States journals, alleging that Gen. Ceballo had knowledge of, or was implicated in, certain reprehensible actions of Gov. Zabalza, are entirely false. On the contrary, Gen. Ceballo displaced Gov. Zabalza immediately upon learning of his conduct, and reported it to the Government at Madrid.

Railroad communication between Puerto Principe and Nuevitas is uninterrupted, and trains are running regularly.

The vessels lying in the harbor of Havana are making preparations for the equinoctial storms.

A Leap for Liberty.

Jeremiah Dickson, of No. 254 Broome-street, entered the concert-saloon No. 153 Chatham-street, yesterday evening, and got into a dispute with some parties there. He was badly beaten about the head, and was arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct. His wounds were dressed at the Park Hospital, and while a nurse was washing the blood from his face he jumped from the window—a two-story one—and escaped. His friends say he will appear at the Tombs this morning to answer the charge, his idea of escaping being to avoid passing a night in the filthy cells of the Oak-street Station.

BASE BALL.

Mutual vs. Eckford—the Brooklynites Defeated by 7 to 2.

Judging from the attendance at the Mutual-Eckford match on the Union Grounds, yesterday, it would seem that the Metropolitan public take considerably less interest in the contests between local clubs than on occasions when professionals of other cities are to participate, for with fine weather, a low rate of admission, and the prospect of a fine game, less than one thousand spectators were in attendance yesterday, whereas, had either the Athletics, Bostons, or Baltimores been opposed to the Mutuals, probably four or five times that number would have been on hand. The game began at 3½ P. M., with the Eckfords at the bat. The first two strikers made good hits and eventually scored, the inning being remarkable for a dropped fly by Hatfield—the first that had got through his hands this year. The Mutuals then earned a single run, and adding three in the third, through a wild throw by Allison, secured the lead, which was further increased by three more in the seventh, while after the first inning the Eckfords failed to add a single run to their score, and were eventually defeated by a score of 7 to 2. Taken altogether, the game was well worth witnessing, both nines fielding in good style. Wood worked hard for the Eckfords, and he was ably assisted by Snyder and the Allison element, while Hicks, McMullin and Fulmer played their positions finely on the side of the Mutuals, of whom Start also distinguished himself for his superb fielding and first base.

THE SCORE.

ECKFORD.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	MUTUAL.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.
D. Allison, c	1	3	3	0	Eggler, c. f.	3	3	1	0
Wood, 2d b	1	1	4	4	Hatfield, 2d b	2	2	3	3
Martin, r. f.	0	0	0	1	Start, 1st b	0	1	9	0
Nelson, c. f.	0	1	3	0	Bechtel, r. f.	0	2	0	0
A. Allison, 1st b	0	0	13	0	Hicks, c	0	1	7	0
Gedney, l. f.	0	0	3	0	Pearce, s. s.	0	0	1	2
Snyder, s. s.	0	2	1	6	McMullen, l. f.	0	0	4	0
Zettlein, p	0	0	0	1	Fulmer, 3d b	1	2	2	3
Clinton, 3d b	0	1	0	2	Cummings, p	1	1	0	2
Total	2	8	27	14	Total	7	12	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eckford	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—2
Mutual	1	0	3	0	0	0	3	0	0—7

Runs Earned—Eckford, 0; Mutual, 2.
Umpire—Mr. Burdock, of the Atlantics.
Time of Game—One hour and twenty-five minutes.

NOTES.

The following are the games announced for next week: Monday, Mutual vs. Baltimore, on Union ground; Tuesday, Eckford vs. Baltimore; Wednesday, Atlantic vs. Athletic, of Philadelphia, on Capitoline; Thursday, Mutual vs. Athletic, on Union.

The Forest City nine, of Cleveland, disbanded on Tuesday last, and the players have returned to their respective homes in the East.

Game Between the Baltimore and Athletic Clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 24.—Two thousand persons were present today at the game of base-ball between the Athletic and Baltimore nines. The score is as follows:

Baltimore	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	0	7	—12
Athletic	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	7	0	— 8

CRICKET.

Victory of the English Eleven at Montreal.

TORONTO, Ont., Aug. 24.—The English eleven completed the first inning of their match with the Montreal twenty-two, yesterday, scoring 255 runs, of which Grace contributed 81. The Canadians then went in and made 48. When the game was resumed today the Canadians first took the bat and were put out for 67 runs, the English eleven thus winning in one inning, and by a score of 255 to 115.

THE ENGLISH ELEVEN TO VISIT NEW-YORK.

The invitation to visit New-York, extended to the English eleven by the St. George Club on the arrival of the former in Canada, has been accepted, and a communication received from Mr. R. A. Fitzgerald, the well-known Secretary of the Marylebone Cricket Club, who is now in charge of the visiting eleven, announces that the latter will play with the St. George Club on the Hoboken grounds on Sept. 18 and 19, coming to New-York direct from Canada. Owing to the rather limited area of the St. George cricket ground, only a limited number of tickets will be sold, so that the field may be kept clear, and the comfort of the spectators be assured. As this is the first English amateur eleven that has visited this country, (the elevens coming in 1859 and 1868 being professional,) no doubt a large number of the admirers of the game will be on hand to witness the match.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the banking-house of Drexel, Harjes & Co., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending Aug. 10, 1872:

Philadelphia.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Simons, Miss K. Simons, Master H. Simons, Master E. Simons, B. F. Ferguson, O. Hopkinson, Moro Phillips, M. Philips, E. Hopkinson, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chandler, Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, M. Bailey, Dr. T. H. Andrews, Dr. W. H. Barties, Dr. N. Hatfield, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Knight, H. J. Hoffmann, W. F. Hagar, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Kerr, H. K. Kerr, Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Griscom, Col. and Mrs. S. B. W. Mitchell, A. E. Masman, Mrs. E. Masman, L. Haines, J. T. Morris, J. Bujac, Mr. and Mrs. N. T. Clapp, Miss L. R. Clapp, B. F. Clapp, C. H. T. Collis, Mr. and Miss Milligan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Muller, Miss F. Muller, J. D. Bald, A. J. Antelo, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Fotterall, Mr. and Mrs. Mencke, L. Lefevre, W. Arrott, Thos. Wood, Wm. Wood.

New-York.—A. Portois, Rev. J. B. Morgan, A. E. Lancaster, Mrs. Morgan, Master R. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, Mrs. S. M. Mygatt, Mrs. J. H. Burton, F. Burton, De Witt Brodhead, V. P. Townsend, G. W. Dakin, Mrs. A. S. Heminway, Miss M. Heminway, J. Heminway, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Norris, Mr. and Mrs. C. Fearing, H. A. Bowen, F. S. Blount, B. K. Bless, J. Barclay, Miss J. Dedam, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Devan, J. Bouvier, G. E. Slocum, Mrs. Viele, G. C. Cooper, G. C. W. Gamage, W. O. Linthicum, Mr. and Mrs. T. Slocomb, Mrs. A. Smith, G. Jones, Miss L. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. B. Hagherty, J. T. Hagherty, Mr. and Mrs. Clift, W. J. Hoppin, A. W. Conant, A. G. Goodall, A. P. Goodall, Rev. and Mrs. Rylance, Mrs. G. S. Stringfield, Dr. B. F. Dawson, B. Hart, Mrs. M. Hart, Miss S. Hart, L. N. Loeb.

Boston.—P. A. Collins, G. C. Powers, Mrs. Kimball, W. E. Thring, R. Eldredge, Mr. and Mrs. Bugbee, B. James, Mr. and Mrs. A. French, L. A. Stratton.

Albany.—J. M. Briggs.

Brooklyn.—N. D. Morgan, G. Capeland, J. M. Brown.

Bridgeport.—S. B. Sumner.

Buffalo.—S. G. Chaffin.

Chicago.—Mrs. R. B. Roberts, A. B. Adam, Mrs Horace White, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Walker, Master Walker, Master J. Walker, Miss M. L. Walker.

Cincinnati.—J. C. Butler.

Denver.—M. H. Levy.

Hartford.—J. Hawley, C. P. Bacom, J. W. Thompson, G. B. Bissell, A. A. Patton, C. B. Ingraham, Miss Bead.

Illinois.—A. D. Hendrickson.

Jeffersonville.—Rev. J. W. Sullivan.

Memphis.—Miss L. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Beach.

Michigan.—Rev. S. Graves.

New-Haven.—Rev. S. D. Phelps, Mrs. R. T. Fuller, Miss M. Fuller, Mrs. W. Peck.

Ogdensburg.—Mr. E. C. James.

Ohio.—Miss N. Watson.

Princeton.—Miss McGill, Mrs. R. Biddle, Miss Biddle, Mr. R. Biddle.

Stony Point.—Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

Syracuse.—Rev. S. R. Calthrop, Mr. G. F. Comstock.

San Francisco.—Mr. W. F. Bullivant.

Troy.—Mr. F. W. Gale.

Utica.—Mr. W. B. Ballow.

Washington.—Mr. U. S. Grant, Jr.

Wilmington.—Mr. E. Andrews, Mr. A. Betts, Mr. G. H. Bates, Mr. D. M. Bates, Mr. H. Du Pont.

Paris.—Dr. E. Gage.

London.—Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Smith.

The Turf—Sitting of the Board of Appeals—The Decisions.

The Board of Appeals of the National Association for the Promotion of the Interests of American Trotting held their semi-annual meeting at the Everett House, yesterday, Amasa Sprague, of Providence, President of the Association, in the chair. This meeting was announced for the 9th of July, at Providence, R. I., but was then adjourned in consequence of a quorum not being present. The members of the Board present today were: Gates H. Brown, of Troy; H. S. Russell, of Boston, and Thomas J. Vail, of Hartford, senior member.

Mr. D. F. Longstreet, of Providence, was appointed Secretary, in lieu of Mr. George F. Smith, who sailed yesterday for Europe.

The Board having heard the testimony and arguments in disputed cases went into secret session, and in the afternoon the decisions were announced by the Secretary. The first case on the list was the one which obtained such notoriety during the Stokes trial. It was an appeal by Edward S. Stokes against H. N. Smith, of the firm of Smith, Gould & Martin, in reference to a $10,000 bet on the match race between Josephine and Juno at Prospect Park last season. As neither party appeared, the case was continued on to next meeting. The other cases dealt with were as follows:

B. F. Cowan *vs.* National Park, Kalamazoo. The Board disallowed the application, and held that Mr. Cowan was liable for the entrance money.

John S. Baker *vs.* Fleetwood Park Association. Decided and ordered that Fleetwood Park Association refund to Mr. Baker the amount of entrance fee claimed, together with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from the time the entry was received.

Warren W. Paig *vs.* Rensselaer Park Association. Petition for new trial. Motion denied on the ground that sufficient reason for a new trial had not been presented.

An application from the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, recommending that Philip Collins be reinstated, was agreed to.

Charles Pearce *vs.* R. Terwilliger. Petition for removal of penalty of expulsion on Pearce and his horse Rattler, disallowed.

James M. Pettit, application for a reward. Allowed.

Charles S. Green *vs.* Prospect Park Fair Ground Association. Claim allowed.

Charles H. Blanchard, petition for the removal of the penalty of expulsion now in force against the horse Col. Moulton. Petition disallowed.

Daniel B. Hibbard *vs.* Quickstep Park Association; appeal sustained and appellant reinstated.

L. L. Dorsey *vs.* Quickstep Park Association; appellant reinstated.

Bay District Agricultural Association, of San Francisco; petition for removal of penalty of expulsion now in force against Charles Kerr and his horse Charley. Allowed.

Earl Park Association; petition for removal of penalty of expulsion in force against horse Hotspur. Disallowed.

A Strange Attempt at Forgery—Scene in a New-Jersey Bank.

Mr. Roger E. Boyle, a builder, living in Bayonne, N. J., where he owns real estate valued at $10,000, yesterday presented at the Hudson County National Bank a check for $400, purporting to be drawn by D. W. Oliver in his favor. The paying teller informed Mr. Bolye that Oliver's signature on the check was a forgery, and of course refused to cash it. Boyle insisted that the signature was genuine, and, finally, taking the check, went out, saying that he would get a sufficient indorsement. In a short time he returned and again presented the check, this time with the name of Mr. B. F. Woolsey upon the back. This signature the teller also pronounced a forgery, and then attempted to detain Boyle. The latter ran into the street, followed by Mr. Taylor, the teller, and an exciting chase of several blocks commenced, when Boyle was caught by Chief of Police McWilliams. In his possession was found another forged check, the duplicate of the one which he had presented. On hearing of his arrest, a number of his friends presented themselves and all insisted that the man was insane. One responsible man said that there could be no possible reason for the forgery, as he would at any time have loaned him $1,000, without question. Boyle was still under arrest last evening, though efforts were making to secure his release.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Liederkanz Society goes on a steamboat excursion up the East River today to College Point.

The German Cooks' Association celebrated its seventh anniversary at the head-quarters last night by a social entertainment, which was largely attended.

A fire occurred, last evening, in the bakery of Jacob Spiers, in the basement of No. 94 Sheriff-street, caused by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. Damage, $250.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about thirty years of age, was found yesterday in the East River, foot of Twenty-first-street, and was removed to the Morgue.

James Mulleen, aged twenty-five, of One Hundred and Fourth-street and Third-avenue, was kicked by a horse in Howard-street, yesterday, and severely injured.

William Snyder, of No. 177 Elizabeth-street, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, for stealing $47 worth of clothes from Raphael Finals, of No. 220 Bowery.

The D. D. O'Connor Association met last evening, at No. 10 Washington-street. Addresses were delivered by E. J. Shields, R. P. Burk, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

John T. Arnett, master of the brig John M. Brown, was taken before United States Commissioner Osborn, yesterday, and held in $2,000 bail, to answer a charge of inhumanity to his crew.

Albert Smith, aged twenty-seven, of Ninth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, was thrown from his cart at Forty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, yesterday, and sustained serious injuries.

Margaret M. Kimball, aged five years, fell from the deck of a gravel scow at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street, North River, into the water, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned.

William Lee, a noted thief, was detected in picking the pocket of Morris Barkelow while riding on a Bleecker-street car, yesterday. He was arrested by Officer Thompson, of the Fifth Precinct, and held for trial at the Tombs.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, Edward Kingsley, of Philadelphia, was held in $500 to answer for the larceny of a concert-saloon costume, the property of Mabel Clifton, of No. 51 Bleecker-street.

Duncan McCollum, of No. 54 Montgomery-street, while at work on the steam-ship Alex. Lyon, at Pier 20 North River, was accidentally struck on the head with a hoisting-block and seriously injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Sloop Geo. C. Bloomer, Smith, from Hartford, with brown stone, for New-York, while passing through Hell Gate yesterday morning, ran ashore on the Nigger Head, filled and rolled over. She was got off by Wreck-Master Brown, and put on the beach at Astoria.

Terence McGovern, of No. 10 Goerck-street, was knocked down by a milk-wagon at the corner of Broome and East streets, yesterday, and had a leg broken. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and James Gibney, the driver of the wagon, was arrested.

The Veterans of the War of 1812 will have their annual excursion, to-morrow, to Meyers' Grove, Staten Island. Tickets for the trip can be procured at the various landings in Brooklyn and this City, where the steamer will call. The Sixth Regiment Band will supply the music.

Mary Ann Slavin, who has just served two years on the Island for larceny, was brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for stealing two pieces of lace, worth $38, from the store of Harris Wills, No. 259 Sixth-avenue. She was committed to answer by Justice Ledwith in $1,000.

Frances Wright, of No. 22 Clark-street, was held to answer in $300 bail, yesterday, at Jefferson Market Police Court, by Justice Ledwith, for having stabbed John Ramsey, of No. 57 Thompson-street, in the arm with a knife. The woman stated in defense that Ramsey had kicked her violently.

Last evening, as Jacob Elkin, of No. 105 Essex-street, was passing the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, he was assaulted by John Welsh, of No. 58 Mott-street, who stabbed him in the right arm, near the elbow, causing a severe wound. Welsh made his escape. Elkin's wound is not serious.

David Massie, of No. 737 Broadway, was arrested and lodged in Ludlow-street Jail, last night, on a warrant charging him with having been engaged in the business of sending obscene publications through the United States mail. He will be brought before Commissioner Osborn, on Monday, for an examination.

Frank Yokel, of No. 32 Elizabeth-street, while passing the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, last evening, was assaulted by a number of young ruffians. One of them threw a brickbat, which struck Yokel on the head, causing a severe scalp wound. The whole party then made their escape.

Mary Brett, of No. 150 Washington-street, had a quarrel last evening with Bridget Deebe and Ellen Curran, residents of the same house. A fight ensued, during which Mary was severely scalded by a kettle of boiling water thrown over her by her antagonists. Bridget and Ellen were arrested and locked up.

Mrs. Margaret Dykes, aged fifty, recently residing at No. 442 West Twenty-eighth-street, died yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of brutal injuries received at the hands of her son, Joseph Dykes, over two weeks ago. The particulars of the affair have already been published. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest on the body on Tuesday.

On Friday night some burglars entered the paint-store of Dean & Burdeck, No. 2,155 Third-avenue, and carried off $65 worth of brushes, &c. The apartments of Latralla Marriani, a Cuban colored man, at No. 12 Jersey-street, were visited the same evening by burglars; a trunk was forced open, and its contents, consisting of wearing apparel valued at $50, carried off.

An interesting presentation took place on Friday at Rhine Lust Park, foot of Sixty-third-street. A young son of Mr. George Jack, of No. 977 Third-avenue, was the recipient of a gold watch subscribed for by the patrons of Brown's Swimming baths, who had witnessed the brave conduct of young Jack—aged eleven years—in rescuing a man from drowning on the 18th inst. The presentation was made by Rev. Dr. Henbsch.

LONG ISLAND.

A young man named Stephen Carey, of New-York, was drowned yesterday in the lower lake at Glen Cove while bathing.

On Friday night Charles Leech, of East Babylon, fatally stabbed a person from New-York named Flynn. Leech was intoxicated and was fighting with a farm laborer, when Mr. Flynn interfered. Leech has not been arrested.

Yesterday a young man named James Luke, of New-York, stopping at the St. James Hotel, Rockaway, went shooting snipe on the beach. When returning through Lockwood's woods, the trigger of his gun got some grass on it, and as he stooped to remove it, the gun went off and the charge of shot entered his body and arm, inflicting a fatal wound.

Yesterday morning, while Mr. Horan, of New-York, was driving across the Long Island Railroad track at Rockaway, his horse balked and an approaching train coming up struck the wagon, knocking it into pieces and throwing Mr. Horan and the horse a considerable distance. He escaped with but slight injuries. The pilot of the engine was knocked off.

BROOKLYN.

The tax receipts for the past week amounted to $43,303 02.

Rev. Dr. Brown, of Brooklyn, has declined the call of the Reformed Church at Claverack.

The water rates collected during the five days ending with Friday evening amounted to $6,136 41.

One hundred thousand dollars of registered Park bonds were issued yesterday, in place of coupon bonds.

Six hundred pounds of tainted meat exposed for consumption was seized, Thursday night, by the health officers and taken away to the offal dock.

Seven hundred dollars' worth of hams were roasted by a small fire that occurred, yesterday morning, at Lockett & Co.'s packing-house, No. 73 Raymond-street.

Rev. Clement C. Dickey has resigned his pastoral charge of the Tompkins-avenue Presbyterian Church, to accept a Professorship in Lincoln University, Pennsylvania.

John Adams, a constable in East New-York, was fined $50, yesterday, for cowhiding Ex-Justice Seaman, of East New-York, who had cast reproach on the character of Adams' wife.

The Controller recommends the investment of the moneys belonging to the Police Life Insurance Fund in seven per cent. bonds of Brooklyn, or some other equally safe securities.

The contracts for repairing the City Hall have been awarded as follows: Roofing to John Brown for $4,075; carpenter work to Robert Tackaberry for $1,475, and plumbing to R. R. Coggin for $4,536.

Austin M. Downing, aged nineteen, was arrested yesterday morning on a charge of embezzling $75 belonging to Charles J. Shepherd, of No. 242 Water-street, New-York, for whom he had collected the funds.

A silver watch and some small articles of a lady's apparel were found yesterday morning near the penny bridge across Newtown Creek. There were surrounding appearances that seemed to warrant a suspicion of foul play.

STATEN ISLAND.

The public schools throughout Richmond County will open on Monday week, Sept. 3, after two months' vacation.

At the last meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, Mr. Fisher, of the Town of Castleton, was appointed Trustee of School District No. 3.

Last evening the Working Men's Union Independent Club, of Stapleton, met and organized, with Mr. E. Burns President and Dennis Sullivan Secretary.

Last evening the Liberal Republican electors of Richmond County elected delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in the Court-house in Richmond, Aug. 28, inst.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The sixth annual reunion of the Seventeenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, will take place at the Americus Club-house Grounds, Indian Point, town of Greenwich, on the 28th inst.

A match will come off, on Tuesday next, between the yachts Walter F. Davids and the Maud, of New-Rochelle, for $2,000, the course to be from the Neptune House Dock, New-Rochelle, ten miles to windward and back. The race is looked forward to with great interest by yachtsmen.

The Union Camp-meeting of the African Methodist Episcopal Churches has been held during the past week in Secor's Woods, Scarsdale. During the ensuing week, the meeting will be held on the old camp ground at Rye Neck, near the Mamaroneck Station of the New-Haven Railroad.

NEW-JERSEY.

On Friday a German Jew named Isaac Schwagar, died in Butler's pottery yard, at New-Brunswick, as was supposed from sun-stroke.

The reported addition to the force of workmen employed on the Stevens Battery and its proposed immediate completion, is untrue. Only four men are at present employed in the battery yard, and they act simply as watchmen.

Yesterday morning the stable of Messrs. Fish & Green, on State-street, Trenton, was burned, with two valuable mules. The stable belonging to Mrs. Dr. Sandt, adjoining, was also burned. Loss, $600; insured in the Hudson County Insurance Company for $300.

Officer Teeple, of the Second Precinct, yesterday morning attempted suicide by shooting himself in the head. It was found that he had placed the barrel of the revolver between his teeth and the ball had passed through the roof of the mouth, the base of the nose and out between the skin and the frontal bone. The ball was extracted, and he will, it is believed, recover.

[Advertisement.]

YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN are often in a quandary as to what they can do best; whether they shall follow mechanism or music; law, medicine or divinity. PHRENOLOGY would aid them in deciding wisely whether it should be one or the other. Examinations, with written charts, given daily at No. 389 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—R. Crawford, H. C. Allen, S. Berwin, L. Dewitt, A. G. Tunstall and wife, six missionary sisters, O. B. Smith, W. A. Coulter, J. B. Banknight, J. D. Carter, C. A. Sloan, S. W. Goode, S. P. Weil, F. N. Lobnstein, J. A. Goin, G. W. Lewis, A. Coblans, Mr. Otto, M. Lettice, A. J. Roundtree, Miss Lucinda P. Briggs, Miss F. Marcus, L. Eichold, H. J. Simmons, J. L. Schweizer, Alfred McCombs, James Huddleston, Joseph Kane, Isador Strauss, Emil Strauss, M. Hays.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Parthia, from Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Davies, Miss Davies, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Galway, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel McCabe, 3 sons, daughter and servant, Oliver Andrews, J. G. Bainbridge, Dr. Woodward and lady, A. Slater, C. T. Canutte, Mrs. T. B. Enos, Mr. Enos, Rev. Daniel Walz, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gilpikes, James M. Earle, Capt. Prave, Mrs. E. Huntley, Miss Rowell, A. A. Smead, D. F. Power, Wm. McEwan, George Jones, Miss Julia Painter, C. W. Langerfeld, Mrs. G. C. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Cutter, Charles Anderson, John Daly, Victor Stewart, Mrs. E. L. Forster, R. H. Netherland, Miss Julia E. Mayor, Wm. Pretty, W. F. Hogar, T. O. Lee, Miss M. E. Andrews, Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Carnor, Mrs. C. E. Richardson, Mr. Behrens, Mr. Korte, Rev. S. G. Porter, Dr. J. V. Smith, R. C. Gurney, Miss M. Power, Ed. Petel, Augustin Smith, C. T. Painter, E. J. Denison, Miss Addie Hamilin, Miss S. M. Smead, Miss A. M. B. Gibson, Master Cutter, J. P. Simons, Jr., W. B. Stewart, W. B. Stewart, Jr., Robt. Dempter, Miss M. A. Hegan, Walter Knox, J. K. Brown, J. M. Brown, Mr. and Mrs F. E. Draper, Miss Susan G. Woodward, Miss M. De Bleyker, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Telderiy, L. Wallis, Acheson Harden, Mrs. Marriage and child, J. B. Armstrong, Rev. L. S. Ward, W. Hanlon, Prof W. L. Montague and lady, Mrs. S. M. Painter, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. H. Endicott.

In steam-ship Huntsville, from Savannah.—D. Mahler, J. Hewit, S. Sealey, A. F. Stern, C. E. Wakefield and lady, two children and servant, L. Bacmen, Jo. Heichet, W. B. White and lady, Mrs. Dr. McFarland, Mrs. C. Stoddard, W. Rosmer, Z. F. Rumsey, J. Lindsey, P. C. Nordhouse, J. Calkin, W. Hobbs, G. Leehman, J. A. Vogel, W. Tucker, G. Garbutt, J. W. Garbutt, C. C. Devenport, M. Maguire, Mrs. C. B. Ash, T. Owen, D. Waish and lady, Miss M. Lyon, J. H. Daniels and lady, C. De Leon, J. W. Mira, T. Wood, A. Marks, C. Gordon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....5:20 | Sun sets.....6:44 | Moon rises.10:43
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12:34 | Gov. Island.1:23 | Hell Gate....2:45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SATURDAY, Aug. 24.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Main, (Ger.,) Von Oterendorp, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Frederic Baker; Black Diamond, Meredith, Philadelphia, A. Abbott; Mercedita, Marshman, Boston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Pollux, (Hol.,) Wilkens, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston, via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Cortes, Kemble, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; E. C. Biddle, Sherrin, Philadelphia, W. P. Clyde & Co.; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Fanita, Doane, Philadelphia, Penn., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Frank, Pierce, Philadelphia J. & N. Briggs; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Nor'-wester, Sedgeley, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Screamer, Hall, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.

Barks Esperanza, (Br.,) Smith, Queenstown, Falmouth or Plymouth, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Eloina, (Span.,) Munt, Barcelona, Spain, Emile Puig & Co.; Serene, Segermann, Montevideo, Dowley, Conness & Co.; Frank, Wallace, Konigsberg, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Nordboen, (Norw.,) Haagensen, Soedestlje, Funch, Edye & Co.; Æolus, (Ger.,) Berding, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Victor & Eugenie, (Fr.,) Chapon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Snowden, Wood, Gibraltar for orders, Miller & Hough'on; Village Queen, (Br.,) Homer, Elsinore for orders, Boyd & Hincken; Leopoldini, Bauer, (Aust.,) Ginastrich, Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Trait d'Union, (Br.,) Tolle, Port-au-Prince, R. Murray, Jr.; Ballestrino, (Ital.,) Ballestrino, Queenstown or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta.

Brigs John Brightman, Gray, Lisbon, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Minnie Miller, Leland, Brunswick, Ga., Miller & Houghton; Columbus, (Ger.,) Yalder, Bremen, Hermann Koop & Co.; Spring Bird, (Br.,) Thomas, Barbados, Peniston & Co.; Emma Dean, (Dutch,) Atkinson, Curacoa, Theo. Foulke's Sons; Courtenay, Jackson, St. Johns, N. F., H. Sweetland & Co.; Thomas Turnell, Thompson, Mayaguez, P. R., A. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schrs. Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Thompson, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; Edward Barnett, Elliott, Para, F. W. Guinnares & Co.; Ridgewood, Henderson, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Anna Brown, Gautier, Sandy Hook; Wm. H. Bowen, Terry, Providence, H. W. Jackson & Co.; Anna W. Collins, Tooker, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bro.; S. & E. Baker, McRoberts, New-Haven, G. K. Hackett & Bro.; Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Mary L. Compton, Rogers, Norfolk, Va., C. E. Staples & Co.; Addie Whiting, Hutchinson, Demarara, F. Rowe & Co.; Dart, Johnson, Stamford.

Sloop Sophia, Bunce, New-Haven.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Parthia, (Br.,) Liverpool, Aug. 13, via Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 473 passengers to C. G. Franklin. Aug. 17, lat. 51 57, lon. 28 07, exchanged night signals with an Atlantic steamer bound W.; 21st, 14 miles S. W. of Cape Race, exchanged do. with a Hamburg steam-ship bound E.; 23d, lat. 43 37, lon. 68 00, signaled a bark showing J. R. W. P., standing to the S. W.

Steam-ship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Georgia, Holmes, Charleston, S. C., Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan and Co. Had light southerly winds to Hatteras, and from thence light northerly winds. Aug. 22, Hatteras bearing N. W., signalized steamer Pioneer; 22d, lat. 36 16, signalized steamer South Carolina; also same day, lat. 37 56, steamer Montgomery, all bound S.

Steam-ship Boadicea, (Br.,) Anderson, Newcastle 18 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Had strong variable winds; Aug. 14, lat. 50 10 N., lon. 32 30 W., spoke bark Mary Lawton, of Yarmouth, N. S., from Androssan Aug. 4, for Boston; all well; same date, lat. 49 43 N., lon. 34 08 W., a ship showing English colors, second pendant No. 6,704, bound W.; Aug. 20, lat. 42 57 N., lon. 56 12 W., a North German steamer flying signal Q. B. H. M., bound E.

Steam-ship Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Aug. 14, via Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Ship Chas. H. Marshall, Marshall, Liverpool July 9, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Jupiter, (N. G.,) Warnken, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 1 passenger to Funch, Edye & Co. Made a middle passage, and had fine weather throughout; was 14 ds. W. of the Banks; Aug. 16, lat. 40 22, lon. 66 40, spoke bark Talisman, (Br.,) hence July 28, for Rio Janeiro.

Bark Ernst Wilhelm, (N. G.,) Parrow, Antwerp 34 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.; took the northern passage and had variable weather; was 17 ds. W. of the Banks; Aug. 4, lat. 41, lon. 52, spoke bark Sophie, (N. G.,) from Hamburg, for Philadelphia.

Bark Johann Marie, (N. G.,) Herschsen, Bremen 36 ds., with mdse. and 149 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Took the northern passage, and had fine weather; was 10 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Lucy Frances, Hopkins, Baltimore 12 ds., with coal to the American Coal Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter.

Brig Beaver, (Br.,) Pringle, Rockland, N. B., 10 ds., with building stone to Bartram Bros., (not as before reported.)

Brig Sarjola, (Russ.,) Hillstrom, Glasgow 78 ds., with mdse to order. Took the northern passage, and had strong W. gales to the Banks; from thence 14 ds, with fine weather; lost and split sails.

Brig Memphis, (Br.,) Macumber, Windsor, N. S., — ds., with 300 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. A. H. Howe, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C., 22d inst., off Long Branch in a heavy squall from N. W. carried away main boom.

Schr. Nellie Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Portland, with lumber, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. H. Mills, Tilletson, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.

Schr. Tangier, Saulsbury, Calais 14 ds., with lumber to R. H. Mowe—vessel to master.

Schr. Jas. Henry, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. M. A. Ivins, Cole, Portland, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Light of the East, Hopper, Gardiner, with lumber to Bell Bros.

Schr. Lizzie Clark, Pendleton, Bangor, with lumber, for Newark.

Schr. Laura R. Jones, Cousins, Bangor, with lumber to order.

Schr. Leocadia, Howard, from Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Jas. English, Parker, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Idaho, Davis, from Portland, with lumber.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Cheesebro, New-London.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Norton, Fall River.

Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Kelly, New-Bedford.

Schr. Ranger, ——, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. Samuel N. Smith, Conary, Fall River.

Schr. Julia A. Willets, Bayles, Pawtucket.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, Pawtucket.

Schr. Broadfield, ——, Portland, with lumber.

Schr. M. L. Hall, Lawrence, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Witch Hasel, Robinson, Taunton.

Schr. Minquas, Heany, New-London.

Schr. John Goodspeed, Parker, Bristol.

Schr. Tennessee, Bennett, Vinal Haven.

Schr. Julia A. Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

Schr. John Mettler, Nichols, Providence.

Schr. J. B. Spofford, Squires, Providence.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Burnett, Alexandria.

Schr. J. Tinker, Davis, Providence.

Schr. Undine, Emmons, Hartford.

Schr. Sunbeam, ——, Fall River.

Schr. Treasure, Taylor, Somerset.

WIND—Sunset, light S. E., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships France, for Havre; Main, for Bremen; Baltic, Canada and City of Montreal, for Liverpool; Algeria, for do.; Australia, for Glasgow; Clyde, for Galveston; Vibilia, for London; Gen. Meade and Cortes, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto, for Savannah; Manhattan, for Charleston; Old Dominion, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; bark Trait d' Union, for Port-au-Prince.

Below.

Ship Garibaldi, (Norw.,) Hoyer, from Cardiff July 12. By pilot-boat Francis Perkins No. 13.

Spoken.

Aug. 19, lat. 40 41, lon. 69, bark Lucy, (Br.,) Jones, from Liverpool, for City Point.

Aug. 22, lat. 41 12, lon. 66 34, bark Agnes Campbell, (Br.,) Craig, London, for Philadelphia, by pilot-boat Francis Perkins.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 24.—Arrived, steamer Nereus, from New-York; barks Juno, from Leghorn; Pactolus, from Rotterdam; brig William H. Blackmore, from Alexandria; schr Emma L. Reh, from Gonaives.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 24.—Sld., steamer James Adger, for New-York; steamer Falcon, for Baltimore; schr. David Nickels, for Thomaston, Me.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 24.—Arrived, brig Victoria, for orders.

Also arr. brig Alliance, from Rio for orders.

Passed out, barks Kings County, for Bristol; Rialto, for Aspinwall; Tilla, for Cork; Gertenberg, for Bremen; Mindora, and brig Water Witch, for Rio; D. C. Chapman, for Porto Rico; brig Glause, for West Indies.

United States steamer Yantic, from Norfolk, dropped down to the Roads today, and is adjusting compasses.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 24.—Arr., steam-ship Virgo, from New-York; British bark Uramma, from Cardiff.

Sld., steam-ship San Salvador, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 24.—Arrived, ship Merom, from New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 23.—Arr. brigs Chas. Wesley, Bucksville, S. C., for New-York; schrs. D. Talbot, Philadelphia, for Boston; Lizzie Major, Georgetown, D. C., for do.; W. F. Adams, St. John, for Providence, and sailed.

Returned, brig Torrid Zone; schrs. Alabama, Exchange, Velocipede, Alaska, Juliet, James Freeman. Aug. 24, arr. United States steamer May Flower, Washington, D. C., for Portsmouth; brig Annie Batchelder, Georgetown, D.C., for Boston; schrs. Fred. Walton, Georgetown, D. C., for Portland; Fred. Gray, Philadelphia, for Ipswich; William B. Thomas, do., for Salem; Charlie Cobb, Elizabethport, for Rockland; Elvira, South Amboy, for Boston; Lake, New-York, for do.; American Chief, Rondout, for Lynn; Gold Hunter, Providence, for St. John, N. B.; Jane Fish, Calais, for Bridgeport.

Sld. steamer Mayflower; schrs. Lizzie Major, Jane Fish, and Fred. Walton.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 24.—The Cunard line steam-ships Siberia, Capt. Harrison, from Boston Aug. 13, and Cuba, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Aug. 14, both for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 2 o'clock, and the latter at 3 o'clock.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,

Having nearly completed the improvements to their building, will,

On August 1,

Open their Six Floors, connected by Passenger Elevator, with an entire

NEW STOCK

OF

FURNITURE,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
PAPER HANGINGS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
MIRRORS, &c., &c.

Especial attention given to designing of Mantels and all kinds of hard wood work.

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OPPOSITE BOND-ST.

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MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE & BEDDING

Having during the past Summer months employed the best skill and experience in our branch in improving and manufacturing new styles and designs in furniture, we are now ready to exhibit to our friends and patrons a superb and beautiful stock of Furniture and Bedding, which our large facilities for production and our extensive sales will enable us to offer at extremely low prices.

WARE-ROOMS:
Nos. 388 and 390 Hudson-st.,
Entrance corner Houston-st.
No. 555 6th-av., corner 33d-st.
No. 1,028 3d-av., corner 61st-st.

WARREN RANGE
FIRST PREM. AM. INST. '71.

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft. FULLER, WARREN & CO.,
No. 236 Water-st., New-York.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. Frank Remington, a former Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.